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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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A PRESIDENT WHO LEADS BY FELLOWSHIP.

President Harding talking things over with Henry Ford, Thomas A. Edison, and H. S. Firestone in their Maryland camp.

WHY HARDING TAKES THE HELM

"NO MORE PITIABLE SPECTACLE of complete legislative subserviency, of legislative truckling, of legislative crawling upon the belly at the feet of a master and licking the boots of authority" has ever been seen by Senator Reed, of Missouri, so he says, than is presented by the Republican Senate majority. However much the people may approve President Harding's decision to assume more and more of active leadership, the Democrats in Congress, reports one of the newspaper correspondents, have made up their minds that he is not to be allowed "to get away with it," at least until they have shown up Republican inconsistency. Democratic Senators like Stanley, of Kentucky, Watson, of Georgia, and McKellar, of Tennessee, have denied the President's Constitutional right to argue against the passage of such a measure as the bonus bill or to do aught except veto it. Both Senators and Congressmen have denounced recent attempts at what they call "personal rule." It was recalled that Mr. Harding himself, when a Senator, denounced executive domination as severely as anybody, and Senator Harrison (Dem., Ala.) thinks that if the President has changed his mind about the wickedness of executive encroachments, he ought to make public apology for his past utterances.

The President's gradual drift in the direction of aggressive leadership of the executive field of legislation has been shown, as correspondents have noted, by his course in insisting on the passage of the Colombian Treaty, in exerting pressure to speed the revenue bills, and more especially in preventing the passage of the bonus bill and denouncing the oil provisions of the pending tariff. There are Democratic editors as well as Senators who can not resist the temptation thus given to jibe at the party in power. President Harding's attitude does look "like Wilsonism carried to the *n*th power," the Louisville *Courier-Journal* remarks. "Nobody mentions the 'Senatorial Oligarchy' nowadays," notes a Washington correspondent. After hearing so much about Mr. Wilson's personal government, what, asks the Philadelphia *Record*, do we see?—

"A Republican Congress eating out of the President's hand; a Republican Congress jumping through the hoop

"There was no particular reason why I should be President. I claim no outstanding ability. I did not even want the Presidency. But somehow I have believed with all my heart that by temperament and practise maybe I fitted into this particular situation in the world."—President Harding, July 13, 1921.

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when the President cracks his whip; the one-man power in the White House issuing his orders to Congress, and Congress obeying.

"Yet we hear nothing from the Republicans about Cæsar, Nero, and Caligula; nothing about personal government; nothing of the Presidential encroachment upon the prerogatives of Congress; nothing of President Harding's dictation, or his vanity, or his determination to rule or ruin. 'Personal govern-

WARREN VISITS THE KITCHEN.

—Clubb in the Rochester *Herald.*

ment' is an admirable thing by a Republican President; it is only when the President is a Democrat that it violates the Constitution and destroys our liberties.

"And there is not enough sense of humor in the entire Republican party to appreciate the situation!"

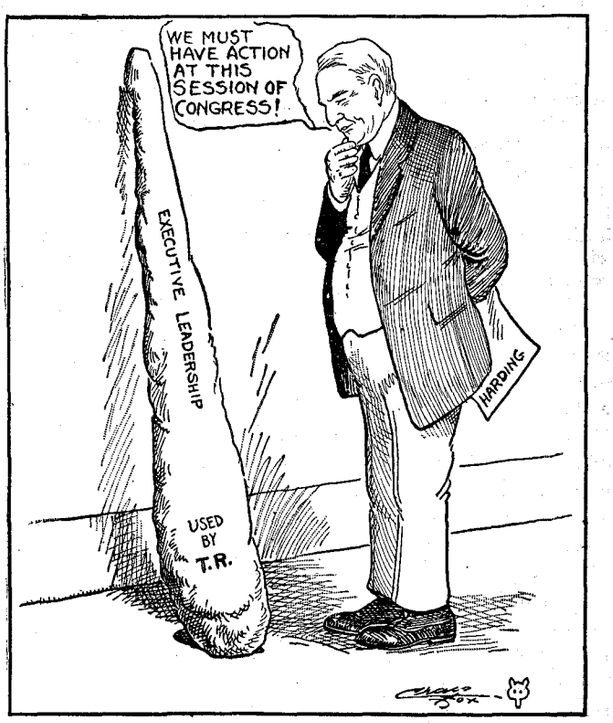
But all joking aside, observes the Democratic Dallas *News:*

"The country will back up the President in any leadership he may assume which is directed toward the economy of public funds, whether or not that leadership is consistent with past performances or past pledges of a more or less confused Presidential campaign. The public likes consistency as an abstract matter, but taxes are as vital as they are certain. Taxes are not abstract. Taxes hurt. The public wants to get rid of at least some of them. There seems to be little prospect of anybody's being able to trim them much, but anybody who can and will help hold them down will have the sympathy of the people."

While the new leadership displayed by the President is welcomed by many Democratic as well as Republican and independent papers, it is explained that this leadership has not been voluntarily assumed, but has been thrust upon him in spite of his temperament and his theoretical abhorrence of executive interference and one-man power. "No man is big enough to run this great Republic," Mr. Harding once said before he became President, and the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.) credits him with sincerely believing "that the President ought not to be a boss." Yet, continues this paper, Mr. Harding had not been in the White House much more than three months before he "found Republican leaders, even Senators, begging him to take hold and run Congress, while Republican newspapers which had belabored President Wilson and talked of the threatened Constitutional safeguards were explaining just why the President must do this." Hardly anybody in Washington nowadays doubts that President Harding is the actual leader of the Republican majority in both House and Senate, an experienced Washington correspondent tells us. "Mr. Harding has seen better and further than his Congress, and it is small wonder, remarks *The Wall Street Journal*, "that the leadership of the party has been forced upon him." "Like greatness," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "leadership may be innate or acquired, or may be thrust upon the man who exercises it, but he can not escape the burden when it comes to him. President Harding must, like his predecessor, accept the gage of battle with those legislators who are so sectional and partisan that they would endanger the Republic for the sake of their own State or county."

President Harding's career as leader of his party really began with his address to the Senate which prevented the passage of the bonus bill, notes the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.). In thus assuming active direction of the most important business before Congress, we read in the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), "he was but following Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, who long ago discovered that the conception of the Presidency until recently held by Mr. Harding tends toward the paralysis of governmental business." When Mr. Harding took the place of Mr. Wilson on March 4, writes the Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times* (Ind.), "there were people who believed he was a political jellyfish." But, we read, "he has astonished the skepties and delighted his friends by his boldness and initiative —first, in what he has done to insure a world conference on disarmament, and, secondly, in single-handedly tackling the bonus hornet's nest." "Let him take the helm!" cries the Boston *Herald*, one of the many Republican papers delighted to see the President taking the lead in the work of legislation.

Another Republican paper in Boston, *The Transcript*, also feels that "the country looks to the White House, to the titular



THE BIG STICK.

—Fox in the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle.*

leader of the party in power to take hold and lead his party out of legislative chaos into order and progress. And the hour is striking for Mr. Harding as a party leader."

Let President Harding "dismiss his qualms" about going beyond his Constitutional prerogatives, advises the New York

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Evening Post (Ind.)—"There is plenty of authority—in the Constitution, in our party system, in popular expectation—for pressure from the White House to accelerate the too leisurely action of Congress." If the President really has determined to exercise a strong leadership of Congress he will not, in the opinion

OVER THREE MONTHS' WORK, AND NOT A THING DONE TO THE TIRES!

—Wahl in the Sacramento *Bee*.

of the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "be made to feel seriously the displeasure of the country." As this careful observer of political developments further remarks:

"A great government controlled in both its legislative and executive branches by one political party requires a single leadership as much as the Allies in the world-war needed unity in the military command. The President alone is fitted, by virtue of his office and his unique quality of having a mandate from the nation as a whole, to assume that leadership. . . . President Harding may be able to exercise the function of leadership over Congress, owing to his Congressional service, with more finesse and tact than his predecessor; if so, the country will be richly benefited."

It is in speeding up tax revision that the President's leadership is especially welcomed throughout the country. "With the pressure brought to bear from Administration circles," as one editor puts it, Congress will speed up its work on the new taxes. It is the President's intention, we read in a New York *Times* dispatch, "to have the revenue laws revised prior to the enactment of the general tariff measure." Leading Republican papers and organs of finance strongly approve this program. To the *Times* correspondent "it looks as if President Harding would have his way," for "conferences between the President and leaders in Congress have progressed to the point where the President's program will have the backing of the Republican leaders in the Senate and House."

"Unquestionably, things are going Harding's way." So Mark Sullivan sums it all up in one of his dispatches to the New York *Evening Post*. Why? One factor in Mr. Harding's new position of leadership, answers Mr. Sullivan, is his "steadily increasing success in the Presidency."

"During the same months when Harding's management of the executive end of the Government has been one conspicuous success after another, the Republican management of affairs in the Senate and the House has been, with equal conspicuousness, lacking in speed, efficiency, and the other qualities which would give the country the idea of success and would give the Senators the power and prestige they would like.

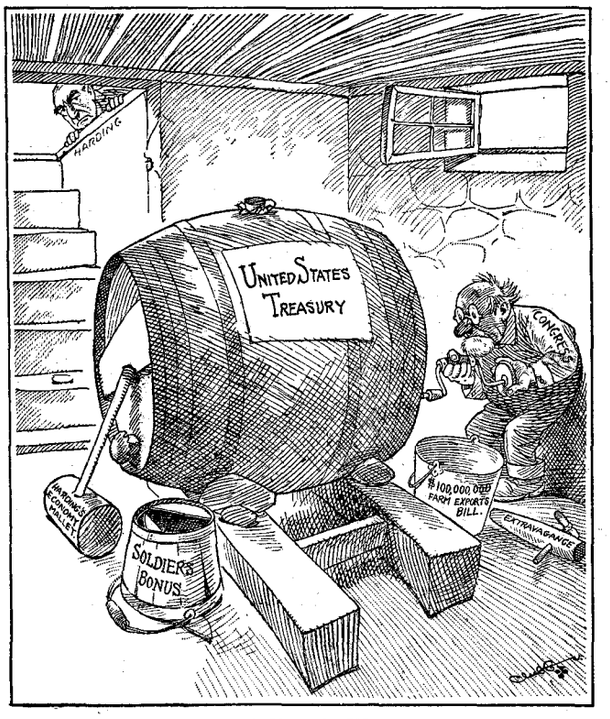
"Another reason for President Harding coming, against his inclination, to leadership of his party majority in the House and Senate lies in the failure of the legislative end of the Government to develop any leadership within themselves."

President Harding's appointments both to the Cabinet and to other positions "have been of the sort to entrench him very strongly in the public favor." But his position to-day, we read further, is "chiefly the fruit of his own growth and the reaction of his conscience to new responsibilities." It seems to Mr. Sullivan that President Harding really presented his own idea of his personal case when he said in a little speech not long ago that he did not believe much in any theory of personal greatness, and exprest the idea that these theories usually arise after the event and spring from the simple phenomenon of the average man rising to great responsibilities.

The President's own conception of political leadership has just been sketched by a keen tho anonymous observer in "The Mirrors of Washington." To quote a brief passage:

"Mr. Harding once drew his picture of his idea of politics. 'If I had a policy to put over I should go about it this way,' he said. 'You all know the town meeting, if not by experience, by hearsay. Now if I had a program that I wanted to have adopted by a town meeting I should go to the three or four most influential men in my community. I should talk it out with them. I should make concessions to them until I had got them to agree with me. And then I should go into the town meeting feeling perfectly confident that my plan would go through. Well, it's the same in the nation as in the town meeting, or in the whole world, if you will. I should always go first to the three or four leading men.'

"Almost as good as greatness is a knowledge of your own limitations; and Mr. Harding knows his thoroughly. Out of his modesty, his desire to reenforce himself, has proceeded the strongest Cabinet that Washington has seen in a generation.



AT IT AGAIN.

—Clubb in the Rochester *Herald*.

He likes to have decisions rest upon the broad base of more than one intelligence, and he has surrounded himself for this purpose with able associates. His policies will lack imagination, which is not a composite product, but they will have practicality, which is the greatest common denominator of several minds; and he, moreover, is himself unimaginative and practical."

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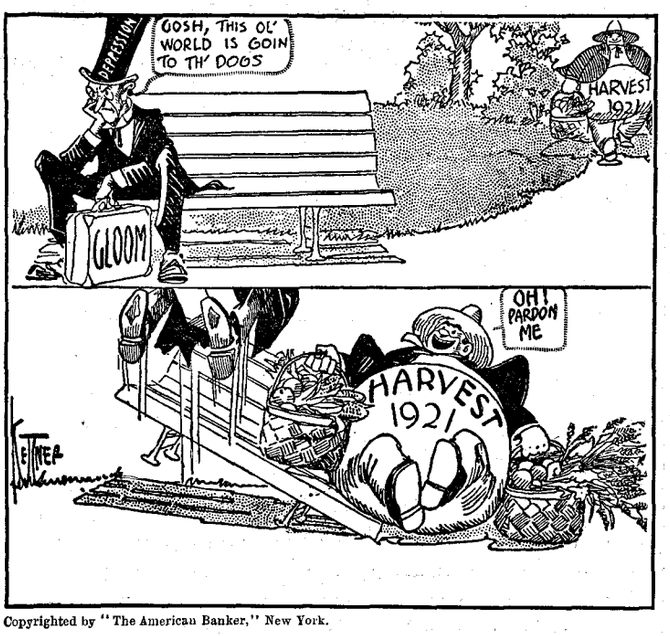

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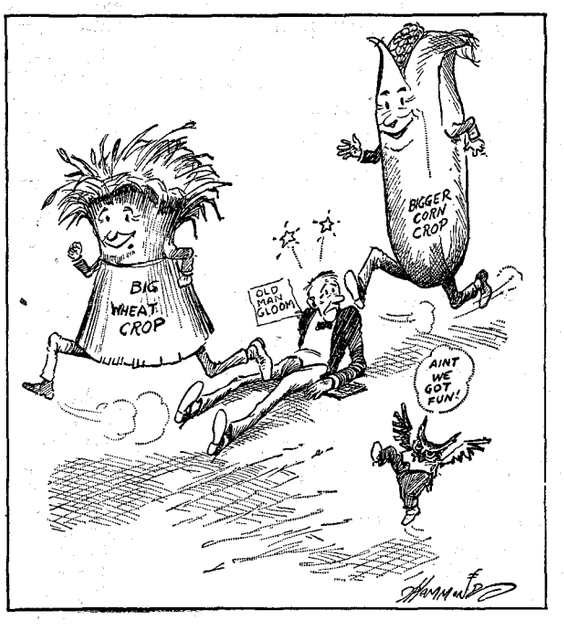
UPSET.

—Kettner in *The American Banker* (New York).



GETTING WALKED ON.

—Hammond in the Wichita *Eagle.*

CROPS THAT WILL HELP FILL 600,000 IDLE FREIGHT-CARS

RAILROAD AID WITHOUT NEW TAXES

THE KEY-LOG IN OUR INDUSTRIAL JAM, says Secretary of Commerce Hoover, is the railroads of the whole country. The key-log, therefore, must be moved, decided the President and the Cabinet, not with dynamite, but through a settlement of the accounts between the railroads and the Government which would relieve in large measure the financial difficulties of the railroads without putting too great a strain on the Treasury. The unusual feature of the President's relief plan for the railroads is that, in the words of the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, it is a plan "that needs no appropriation." As the President said in his message:

"No added expense, no added investment is required on the part of the Government; there is no added liability, no added tax burden. It is merely the grant of authority necessary to enable a most useful and efficient government agency to use its available funds to purchase securities for which Congress already has authorized the issue, and turn them into the channels of finance ready to float them."

"The best thing in sight to-day from a business point of view," asserts the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "is the prospect that the railroads, through the proposed settlement with the Government, will be able to discharge their more pressing obligations and meet their immediate needs." Continues this paper:

"They are naturally the largest customers of our basic industries and when they are in such a bad position financially that their credit has been gravely impaired, if not absolutely destroyed, as it has been in many cases; when they are unable to supply themselves with the commodities they ought to have or even to discharge their pressing obligations, stagnation in many lines of trade is the logical and inevitable result. It is not in their interest alone, but in the interest of the whole country, that the relief they seek and urgently require should be promptly given."

"Railway purchases preceded the revivals of 1905, 1909, and 1912; the stopping of railway purchases preceded the depressions of 1907, 1910, and 1913," recalls the New York *Times*.

So, in the words of *Railway Age* (New York), Congress is asked by the President "to extend the authority of the War Finance Corporation so that it may purchase the ten-year secured and negotiable promissory notes to be given by the railroads to the Railroad Administration, and to use them as the basis of credit by which to raise the additional funds which the Railroad Administration will need in order to settle its obligations to the roads, estimated to be half a billion dollars." To facilitate such a settlement the roads, in turn, forego for the time being their claims for compensation because "labor was less efficient during the war."

"But the roads should be required to meet the Government half-way," maintains the New York *World*, which points out that "they will not be doing this until they surrender the labor-deficiency claims which they might still be at liberty to prosecute in the courts after their clutches have closed in upon the half billion." As Norman Hapgood writes in the New York *American*:

"The British Government made a similar settlement, but it nailed the roads down tight before it did so. It shut the door sharply against further claims for allowances, and it also announced that if the roads did not use the money to keep themselves in proper condition, it would stop payments."

The Socialist New York *Call* suggests that the President take the American people into his confidence, "and tell them how much this philanthropy is going to cost." "All this hocus-pocus about refunding," says *The Call*, "merely confuses the issue." But it doesn't confuse the railroads, intimates the New York *Journal;* "they usually know what they want, and they usually know how to get it." The real salvo against the President's plan to relieve the railroads, however, is delivered by *Labor* (Washington), spokesman for several railroad labor organizations:

"Before the railroads receive another dollar from the Public Treasury Congress should insist that they make a complete statement of their claims growing out of Federal control and agree to accept a definite sum as settlement in full.

"For the moment the roads have put aside their absurd 'formula of inefficiency of labor.' The proposition never had a leg to stand on. It was inherently dishonest and was put forward to cloak the boldest raid on the Treasury ever attempted in the history of this country. The roads have not abandoned the 'formula.' However, they are willing to pigeonhole it for the time being until they can get possession of the $500,000,000. Then they expect to revive it at the first favorable opportunity and to use it to filch hundreds of millions more from the public purse."

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ILLINOIS'S INDICTED GOVERNOR

AN OVERWHELMING EDITORIAL EXPRESSION of lack of confidence in the government of Illinois was passed by the press of the country, following the indictment of Governor Small and Lieutenant-Governor Sterling on charges of embezzlement and conspiracy involving over $1,000,000 of the State's funds. "With its Governor and Lieutenant-Governor under a charge of conducting a confidence game, Illinois is put in a humiliating position," grimly observes the Decatur *Herald*, leading a chorus of the State's newspapers, most of which, whatever their political leanings, express the opinion that sufficient disclosures have already been made to reveal a "prize scandal." However, it is frequently pointed out, the so-called Thompson-Lundin machine, to which the Governor belongs, is used to having a united press opposing it. In the last campaign even that strongly Republican journal, the Chicago *Tribune*, opposed Mr. Small and advocated the election of a Democrat as the less of two evils. Moreover, the indictment, as the few papers which insist on a "presumption of innocence" observe, was directly inspired by the bitter struggle between the two Republican factions in the State, one led by Mayor Thompson, of Chicago, the other by ex-Governor Lowden. "Governor Small, of Illinois, is undoubtedly truthful when he asserts that the charges against him are part of a plan to kill him politically," observes the Baltimore *Sun*, looking at the matter from a distance; "but that does not prove that the charges are not true."

"IT IS A HARD JOB, WORKING FOR THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE,"
Says Governor Small, of Illinois.

Stript of a number of obfuscating details, the charge at the bottom of this "slimy political fight," the worst that has been stirred up "since William E. Lorimer was ousted from the United States Senate," as the Quincy *Herald* and the Quincy *Whig-Journal* characterize it, is summarized by the New York *Times* as follows:

"Governor Small and Lieutenant-Governor Sterling, each formerly State Treasurer, are indicted, with a private citizen, for conspiracy to defraud the State of $2,000,000 and for embezzlement of $700,000, and the two former individually for embezzlement of $500,000. While Small and Sterling were Treasurers they were required by law to deposit, within five days after receipt, all money paid them on State accounts in such city banks in Illinois as they believed safe and that paid the highest interest.

"Here, it may be observed, was a discretion easily dangerous. Indeed, the terms of the law are antithetical. The highest interest with the highest security is a prescription weakening to discretion. This is not, however, the temptation to which the two Treasurers are said to have yielded. They are alleged to have divided the daily balances into two funds, of which the smaller belonged to loans lawfully made to real banks, and the greater, humorously called the 'safe fund,' with a daily average of $10,000,000, was deposited in a sort of fantom bank which had no other customer than the State of Illinois. One almost seems to be reading a detective romance, not a Grand-Jury report. 'Generally in lots of $500,000,' the 'safe fund' was deposited in the one-depositor bank, which gave the Treasurer in return a mere certificate of deposit without collateral.

"It is averred that with these deposits short-time notes were bought at a discount, that the Treasurers made fat profits thereby, and that if any part of those profits went into the State Treasury it was less than 2 per cent."

"It is not clear, at least at this distance," the *Times* editorial goes on, how the State was defrauded, even if fat profits can be proved, for "the State was entitled only to the highest rates of interest consistent with security." The Chicago *Journal*, also taking a "guarded view of the matter" even while calling for "a change of attitude toward public money," observes:

"State treasurers and lesser treasurers, not merely in Illinois, but over a goodly share of the Union, have regarded the interest on public funds as their private perquisite. Many a respectable fortune had its origin in the difference between the 2 per cent. paid the State on its money and the 5, 6, or 7 per cent. collected by the private users of that money."

Granting these exceptions on the legal and "customary" sides, the two papers quoted agree, in general, with the opinion exprest by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and echoed by nearly all other editorial commentators, that—

"As to the transactions themselves, there can be held no estimate other than one of sweeping and savage condemnation. Enormous sums of State money were placed in the custody of a financial institution, said to be of nondescript banking status, of small credit, and having an existence chiefly to make compliance, a doubtful compliance at that, with the technical requirements of a State depositary."

The Governor made a speech at Riverview shortly after his indictment, in which he "flayed his foes," as the Chicago *Evening Post* observes, but made no denial of the charges preferred in the indictment. After explaining that, in order to save the people's money, he had vetoed $400,000 of the $1,500,000 asked for by his foe, Attorney-General Brundage, he went on:

"But I tell you, my friends, it is a hard job, working for the interests of the people.

"If there is any money to be made, it is always for those who are on the side of the great, wealthy corporations.

"These interests discovered they could neither buy nor frighten me, and they have joined with their tools, the Attorney-General, the Chicago *Tribune* and *Daily News*, and Senator McCormick, in an attempt to disgrace and destroy me by having me indicted by the Grand Jury of Sangamon County, a county controlled by the most vicious political ring in the State of Illinois."

It is the Governor's own ring, however, that is chiefly under fire by the press of the country. The wonder is that others connected with the Chicago ring have escaped thus far a Grand-Jury investigation," says the Buffalo *Commercial*, and the St. Paul *Dispatch* agrees that "the kind of politics that has been associated with Illinois for the past few years, the kind that impelled decent citizenship to hold its nose," is concerned in the present "nauseating disgrace centering in Illinois and involving the nation." The Governor has taken a position "not calculated to impress the people of the State and the country with his innocence," asserts the Washington *Evening Star*, which calls attention to the "distressing spectacle" of the chief executive of a State, "accused of the misuse of public funds while serving previously in a subordinate office, defying the courts, claiming imperial autocratic rights of protection from arrest." "To an outsider, the incident is a further indication of the depths to which Chicago and Illinois politics have fallen in recent years," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and the Chicago *Tribune* agrees:

"Municipal politics and State politics have written some black chapters in American history, but there has never been raised a more evil structure of plunder and corruption than that which is now tottering to its fall."

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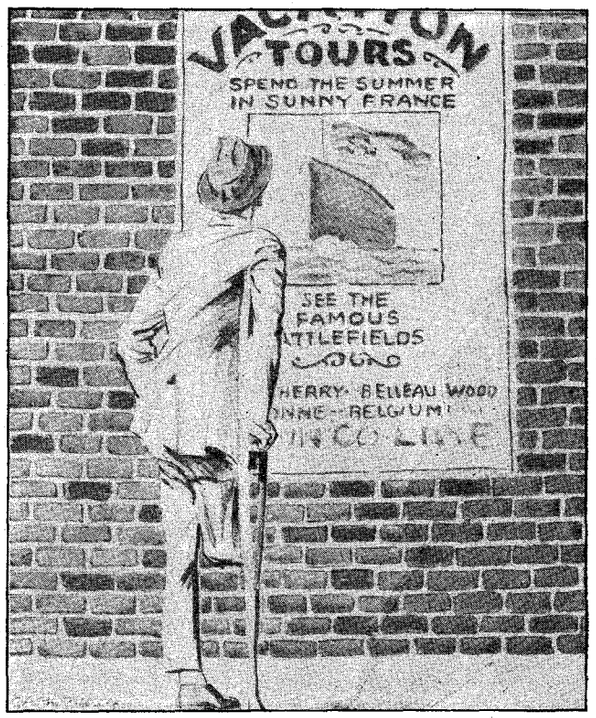
NEW HOPE FOR THE DISABLED VETERAN

THAT "DEBT OF HONOR, LONG OVERDUE," which we owe most of the American soldiers incapacitated in the Great War is advanced at least some steps toward payment, everybody agrees, by the passage of the Sweet Bill. "The only regret that accompanies the passage of this bill is that it was not passed before," says the Syracuse *Post-Standard*. "There is every reason to believe that the bill will be followed by a marked improvement in the method of dealing with the disabled veterans," adds the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. The Manchester *Union* agrees that, with the help of the bill, Uncle Sam may yet "be in a position to look his battered boys in the face," and the New York *Tribune*, the Chicago *Daily News*, the



—Baldridge in *The American Legion Weekly* (New York).

Omaha *Bee*, the Dayton *Journal*, and the Boston *Herald* are of the same general opinion. The stipulations of the bill, telegraphs Arthur Sears Henning from Washington to the Chicago *Tribune*, provide:

"For the creation of a veterans' bureau, responsible directly to the President, consolidating all soldier-relief agencies.

"For the decentralization of the compensation and insurance machinery now operated by the War-Risk Bureau.

"For the liberalization of compensation awards so as to relieve any former soldier suffering from ailments for which his war service was responsible."

Under the new arrangement, predicts the New York *Tribune*, "fewer former soldiers will suffer as the armchairs debate points of jurisdiction." There are some who oppose the bill on the ground that its operation will cost the Federal Government $500,000,000 a year, observes the Dayton *Journal*. "That figure is grossly exaggerated," it believes, but:

"If the actual needs of the disabled veterans require the expenditure of that much money, then unquestionably a majority of the taxpayers of the country will favor spending it just the same. Despite the insistent demand for economy in Washington that is arising from every part of the country, no member of Congress or Senator will have occasion to fear that he is running counter to popular opinion when he votes to take generous care of the disabled veterans."

The miseries that our wounded soldiers have had to endure under "pin-headed officialism and fine-spun technicalities" are recalled by the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. Even now, we are told, thousands of helpless soldiers are lodged in "poorhouses" and insane asylums of the very lowest order. "Only the first step," the Milwaukee *Sentinel* calls the new law, and demands that the bureau shall be manned in all its branches "by men big enough and competent enough for the task, and gifted with human sympathy and the ability to see the situation in the broad and humane way in which the American people desire."

THE NEW MENACE TO SEA POWER

A FEW MONTHS AGO, it is recalled, Josephus Daniels, then Secretary of the Navy, volunteered to permit General Mitchell, of the Air Service, to drop all the bombs he pleased on a vessel which the Secretary himself would steer. But since four types of German war-vessels—submarine, destroyer, cruiser, and dreadnought—were sunk by airplanes flying at an altitude of from 1,200 to 4,000 feet in the past few weeks, declares the Newark *News*, "we shall have to take off our hats to General Mitchell and his officers; the Air Service has made good." "The high priests of capital ships *über alles* have found that even a dreadnought can be sunk from the air," notes the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, whose editor had the advantage of being at the scene of the tests. "No guns in existence could have sunk the *Ostfriesland* short of many hours' firing, and no guns could have scored the hits which the airmen scored with their bombs," asserts the New York *Evening Mail's* correspondent at "the front," Clinton W. Gilbert; "here was a ship which required years to build, and cost $40,000,000, yet it was sent to the bottom of the sea by six bombs carried by machines costing less than $25,000 apiece."

"But battle-ships are not made obsolete by the recent bombing tests off the Virginia capes," contends the Washington *Post*. The battle-ship, however, is no longer the "backbone of the Navy," or the nation's first line of defense, thinks Raymond G. Carroll, writing in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and Arthur Brisbane unequivocally asserts, in the New York *American*, that "to build $40,000,000 battle-ships is a stupid waste of money, done only to please ship-builders." "Officers of the Navy hate to see the battle-ship go, and struggle to retain it," he goes on, "but you must also remember that drivers of hansom cabs disliked to climb down from their high perch when the taxicab came in."

Other editors take a middle ground in discussing the tests. "The only good navy is a three-plane navy, strong in airplanes, ships, and submarines," is the conclusion reached by the New York *Globe* and a dozen other papers, while still others urge Congress to add a couple of aircraft-carriers to the Navy or convert some of our cruisers for that purpose. Japan and England, they point out, have not been backward about building such ships. But the chief value of the tests is the knowledge that airplanes can sink capital ships, and that the Navy will not be safe until it possesses ample protection against such attack, believes the Philadelphia *Bulletin*.

"The question as to what was proved by the demonstration will be discust by the military and naval experts of the world for some time to come," notes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "but one theory—the theory that the battle-ship is impregnable—has been knocked sky-high, or, rather, sunk without trace." As "Quarterdeck," a retired rear-admiral, summarizes the results of the tests in the New York *Tribune:*

"Irrespective of the results of the bombing of the former German battle-ship *Ostfriesland*, the sinking of the German cruiser *Frankfurt* by navy and army aircraft, using medium-sized bombs alone, has clinched the evidence that unarmored

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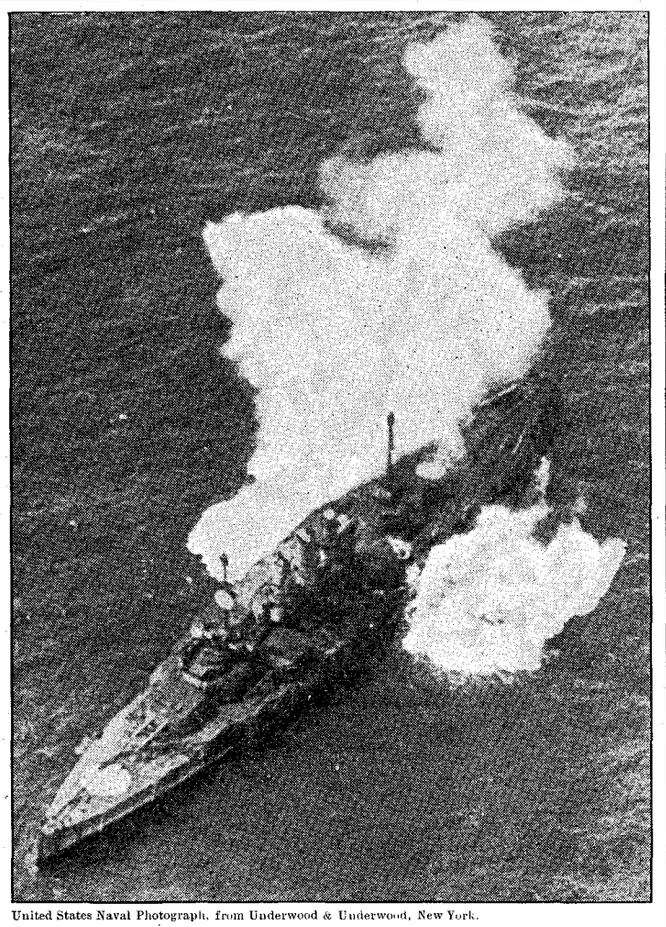
ships of all classes—destroyers, light cruisers, colliers, supply-ships, repair-ships, ammunition-ships, etc.—are helpless against a determined attack by aircraft. In other words, a fleet which does not control the air above itself will inevitably lose all auxiliary vessels, including its protective screen of destroyers and light cruisers. Even if its battle-ships remain afloat unscathed, they will be helpless without their supporting forces, which are needed to protect them from submarine attack and to supply them with coal, oil, provisions, ammunition, and other necessaries in operations overseas."

The first victim of the recent tests off the Virginia capes was the *U-117*, a former German submarine. Twelve bombs weighing 163 pounds each were dropt by navy seaplanes, with the result that the vessel sank within fifteen minutes. The next experiment was with the old *Iowa*, upon which eighty dummy bombs of cement were dropt. These were dropt by navy and marine-corps fliers, and as the former battle-ship was controlled by radio and sent on a zigzagging course, and as the dummy bombs were not equipped with wind-vanes and therefore turned over and over, few direct hits were made, altho at least half of the bombs fell within the danger zone. The airmen proved, however, that they could locate an incoming "enemy" battle-ship. A former German destroyer, the *G-102*, was next attacked by army airmen, who first dropt fragmentation bombs upon her deck to "clear them and put the antiaircraft guns out of commission"—50 per cent. of which registered direct hits — then sank the destroyer within twenty minutes with bombs weighing 300 pounds each. The former German cruiser *Frankfurt*, however, was not so easily vanquished. Fifty-seven 250- and 300-pound bombs made little or no impression on this armored vessel, so a division of army Martin bombers, carrying twenty-one 520- and 600-pound bombs, were ordered to attack. They found it necessary to use only eleven of the bombs, however, and in ten minutes the *Frankfurt* was beneath the waves. Throughout the tests many bombs failed to explode; they were "duds."



United States Naval Photograph, from Underwood & Underwood, New York.

DOES THIS DOOM THE DREADNOUGHT?

Explosion of one of the 2,000-pound bombs which were dropt near the vessel, rather than on the deck, thus opening the seams of the German battle-ship *Ostfriesland* and sinking her in the tests off the Virginia capes.

It was the *Ostfriesland* type that "could not be sunk," said naval officers. And great was their jubilation, say the correspondents, when fifty-two bombs, weighing from 230 to 600 pounds, thirteen of which made direct hits, were dropt on the vessel with a resulting damage only to her superstructure. The next day five Martin bombers dropt five 1,000-pound bombs on the former German dreadnought, making three direct hits, but the "pride of the German Navy," as she was called after the battle of Jutland, refused to go down. Six more Martin bombers then dropt a 2,000-pound bomb apiece upon the helpless *Ostfriesland*, or, rather, so near her that the concussion, in the opinion of General Mitchell, would open her armor-plates, which were ten inches thick at the water-line. Four of these bombs, in the opinion of one correspondent, "answered quickly and dramatically the question as to whether an airplane could sink a battle-ship; the dreadnought sank in twenty-five minutes."

"The question really at issue," declares the Omaha *Bee* after the evidence is all in, "is whether money is being wasted in building $40,000,000 battle-ships." The Washington *Herald*, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the New York *Globe*, the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, the Indianapolis *News*, the New York *Tribune*, the Dallas *News*, the Kansas City *Star*, the New York *Herald*, the Richmond *News Leader*, and several others believe that the money of the people is being wasted. "It has already been proved that the bombing airplane has the eyes to spy out the enemy, the wings to overtake him, and the weapons with which to wipe him out," notes the New York *World*. We should, therefore, provide the Navy with more airplanes and at least two airplane-carriers, maintain the Newark *Evening News* and the Washington *Post*. "These vessels will be costly, but they will carry in their holds and upon their landing-deck the fate of both the aerial and naval forces, and thus they are indispensable," maintains the latter paper. As for planes, "a thousand can be built for the cost of one dreadnought, and they are four times as speedy as a battle-ship," points out the Passaic (N. J.) *Herald*.

"But what then?" asks the Boston *Herald;* "we have not ascertained what would happen in a real battle." Furthermore, says this paper, "the vessels destroyed in the tests were at anchor and undefended." "There are also clouds and smoke-screens to interfere with bombing airplanes," notes the Pittsburgh *Ledger-Dispatch*. Others class the airplane with the torpedo and the submarine, which were heralded as the destroyer of the battle-ship. But means were taken to offset their attacks, and the Navy will invent a method of nullifying bombing attacks, other editors believe. "Whatever form of destructive engine is developed, some form of protection will be evolved against it," thinks the Chicago *Tribune*. "There is nothing magical or omnipotent about the airplane," argues the Adrian *Telegram;* "it is simply one more new weapon. If opposing nations did nothing new, any nation armed with a new weapon could conquer the world. If airplanes can destroy war-ships, it simply means that every war-ship will have to have a bodyguard of airplanes." "Only aviation enthusiasts" announce that the day of the capital ship is over, concludes the Baltimore *News*.

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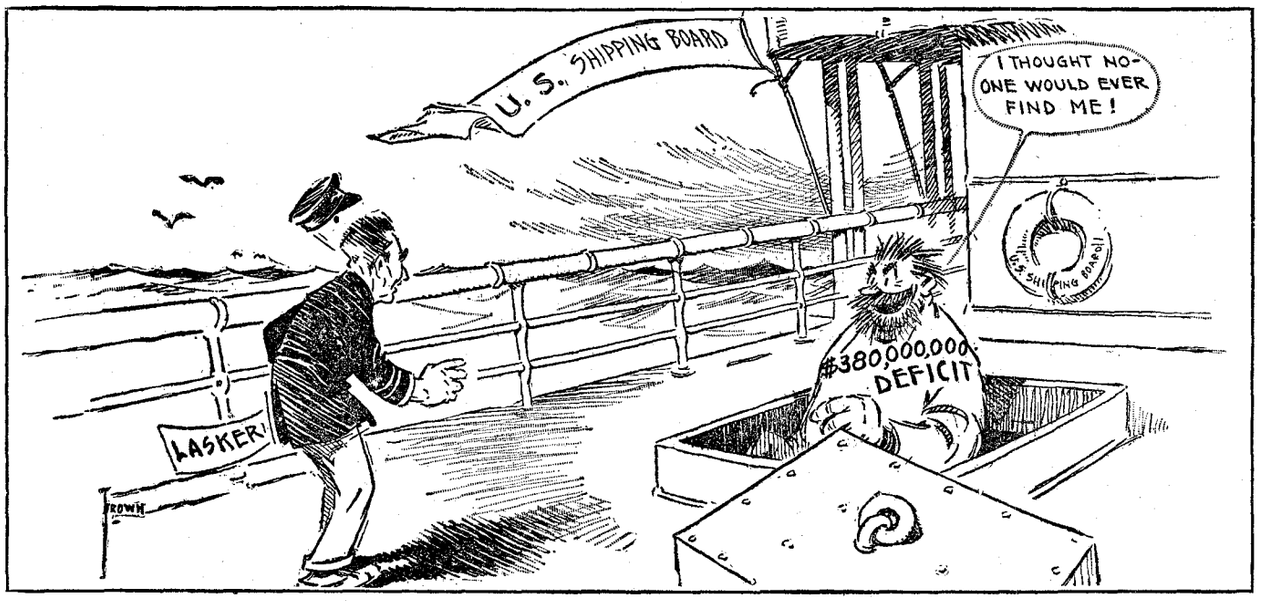

THE STOWAWAY. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

LASKER AS A LID-LIFTER

REVELATIONS OF INEFFICIENCY AND WASTE in Shipping-Board operations that "shocked and dismayed" President Harding were recently made by Albert D. Lasker, the new chairman of the Board, yet "amazement and distress are hardly strong enough words to express the feelings of the nation's long-suffering and overburdened taxpayers," points out the Greenville (S. C.) *Piedmont.* "The predecessors of the present Board prepared the country for anything, so no revelation amazes," explains the Brooklyn *Eagle.* At the present moment more than half the steel ships and practically all of the wooden ships owned by the Shipping Board are tied up, we are told, and the books of the corporation are still in an almost hopeless tangle. It costs $4,000,000 a year to care for the idle ships, and the yearly administrative expenses of the Board are said to require an expenditure of $14,000,000 more. Last year, declares Chairman Lasker, the Board expended $380,000,000 out of the public Treasury, and of this amount $200,000,000 "represented an absolute loss in the operation of the fleet." This despite the fact that when Congress appropriated approximately a hundred millions to supply an operation deficit, it thought the fleet would be placed on an even keel, as it were. But the new chairman, after delving for a few weeks into the corporation's affairs, announces that the Shipping Board is "the most colossal wreck that any administration ever inherited." The question now is, shall the reorganized Shipping Board be given another appropriation of $300,000,000 to put its ships and business in such condition that they can be sold to private interests without further avoidable loss to the Government, or shall the Government go out of the ship-owning business at any sacrifice of its investment, already enormous?

Chairman Lasker promises that in the future "funds derived from the sale of assets will not be used to meet current expenses as was done last year, thus deluding the public and Congress into believing that the total loss last year was $100,000,000, whereas it was $300,000,000." But before Congress complies with Mr. Lasker's application for an appropriation it "will undoubtedly ask for more light," remarks Congressman Boies (Rep., Iowa). The Congressman is quoted in the Washington dispatches as calling attention to a statement made last May, by Comptroller Alonzo Tweedale of the Shipping Board, to the effect that the Board's fleet made a profit up to May 1, 1919, and from that date to March 1, 1921, made a margin over operating expenses. In fact, $165,000,000 was turned over from operation funds to the construction department instead of having Congress make an appropriation. "If we had that money to-day, we would be able to take care of our losses, all of them," said Mr. Tweedale, who insists "that the operation of the fleet as a whole has not lost money to the Shipping Board or to the United States Government." Clearly, comments the Democratic New York *World*, "Chairman Lasker's statements are not to be taken at their face, but require large discount."

The Administration is absolutely opposed to government ownership, says the New York *Tribune;* the object of the present Board is to salvage as much as possible from the fleet. Taking the history of the Board as a whole, and making allowance for a shrinkage in values, the total loss, according to Mr. Lasker's best judgment, will be about $4,000,000,000.

"We are used to big figures now, and, in a way, to big losses," notes the Washington *Star* as it cites various war activities, "but this Shipping-Board business is particularly disturbing." The loss mentioned above, in the opinion of the Chicago *Tribune*, "ought to be sufficient lesson to the American public of the impracticability of state socialism without throwing hundreds of millions of good dollars after other hundreds of millions of bad." Continues *The Tribune:*

"Government ownership and operation of such a tremendous commercial enterprize has been proved a rank failure. Its total cost probably has run into the billions of dollars. The only possible value of that tremendous expenditure to the country is in the lesson of failure which it teaches. That lesson is sufficient without payment of another $300,000,000.

"Sentimentalists cry for the need of an American merchant marine. But such a commercial enterprize can not be operated on sentiment; it requires cash. It has failed to earn the cash. Therefore it calls upon the taxpayers of the nation to provide it. We can not continue to cater to sentiment at a cost of $380,000,000 a year. If foreign countries can and will do our ocean carrying for us at $380,000,000 less a year than we can do it for ourselves it would be the part of wisdom to let them do it."

Such are the past and present. What of the future? Will America throw up its hands and quit in disgust? If it should do this, we are told by the New York *Globe*, "hundreds of millions of dollars contributed in the form of taxes would be squandered, and great private fortunes would be built upon the ruins of this great national adventure." "Mr. Lasker is not the sort of man either to sit down and bewail past failures or to throw good money after bad," we are further assured by the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph;* "the old, reckless, wasteful, incompetent system has been permanently abandoned." This paper's

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contemporary, *The Post*, presents another argument for retention of our merchant marine. Says *The Post:*

"Since the Shipping Board began operations the vessels under its control have returned more than $1,000,000,000 in gross revenue. This is money which formerly went to foreign carriers and would continue to go to them if the American ships were put out of business. They are naturally hostile, in consequence, and are throwing such obstacles in the way of our merchant marine as they can."

Whatever the cost of putting the Shipping Board on its feet, "it should be met with cheerful determination so long as the Board is directing its affairs toward success," thinks the Washington *Post*, while the New York *Journal of Commerce* offers this concrete suggestion to that end:

"Our shipping situation is a part of our international trade situation. If we want to sell our ships to private interests, as Mr. Lasker says we do, we must make it profitable for private interests to own and operate them. We must modify our laws so that the ships can be run at the same costs as the ships with which they compete in international trade."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

NOBODY hits taxes when they're down.—*Toledo Blade.*

IT takes a Gael to dispel a London fog.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THE wicked fleece, and no man pursueth.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

SOME one should discover a few oil-wells in Ireland.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

PROBABLY Smuts could give satisfaction as a big-league umpire.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

PEOPLE do not marry as early as they used to, but they marry oftener.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

JAPAN appears to prefer a private entrance rather than an open door in China.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

THE munitions-makers want to know why all the world is going crazy except themselves.—*Washington Post.*

OBREGON will deserve a high place among diplomats if he can keep both his job and his oil.—*Fresno Republican.*

A VACATION would be much more satisfactory if the old pocketbook could enjoy the rest also.—*Pasadena Evening Post.*

EVEN the most ardent "wet" will now agree with the law's declaration that it is a crime to give away liquor.—*San Diego Tribune.*

ONE obstacle in the way of leading Erin to the altar of liberty is that she declines to wear the orange blossoms.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

A MAGAZINE writer says retired office-holders enjoy loafing in Washington. The enjoyment isn't limited to the retired ones.—*Nelson (Canada) News.*

A CORRESPONDENT comments on the absence of feminine furs this summer. Perhaps it isn't hot enough yet.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

A WRITER says chop-suey is not what it used to be. He will now confer a great favor by telling us what it used to be.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

WHEN Grover Bergdoll heard of Dempsey's victory, he probably threw his hat into the air and yelled, "We win!"—*Lebo (Kansas) Star.*

AT the present rate a million Fords will be turned out in a year. That will make one for each joke.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WE shall never get out of a state of deflation so long as the industrial highway is littered with every sort of confiscatory tax.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

A LIQUOR man says it's time the "wet" nations of the world organized against prohibition. Sort of "tipple" alliance.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

WE regard as untrue the report that Grover Bergdoll is going to get married, because it would be impossible for him to find a lesser half.—*Washington Post.*

THE dollar is worth more, statistics show, than it was. We had gathered as much from the greater difficulty there is in getting it.—*Philadelphia North American.*

IF the disarmament conference really accomplishes disarmament it will also solve the problem of how to get Grover Bergdoll to come home.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THERE will likely be a stalemate in the old world's morals as long as some persons make money by being bad and others make money by exhorting to reform.—*Canton Daily News.*

THE country seems equally divided between those who think Government should let business alone and those who think it should grant business a loan.—*Kingston (Ont.) Whig.*

PAX must be confirmed by pacts.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

A SOCIAL scale is one in which money is weighed.—*Leavenworth Post.*

ANY change in Ireland must be for the better.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

THAT "open door" seems to be giving Japan cold feet.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

ANY tariff is a good thing for the political party that did not pass it.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

IF we don't take an interest in Europe, we can't hope to get interest out of Europe.—*Birmingham News.*

SOME nations wish to be sure that disarmament will not mean dismemberment.—*Washington Post.*

TAXES wouldn't seem so high if the taxpayer felt he was getting something for his money.—*Kansas City Star.*

MEXICO has gone in for baseball. No use quibbling, we will have to recognize that country.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

THE reformers need not worry. The movies are never as wicked as the advertisements promise.—*Long Beach Telegram.*

GEORGE MARBLE notes that John D. Rockefeller will visit China this summer, possibly with a view of buying it.—*Kansas City Star.*

WHAT would our Government think of a citizen who spent 93 per cent. of his income for arms and ammunition?—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

PLAYER-PIANOS are being sold in Africa, which makes it hard for missionaries to convince the natives that we love peace.—*Washington Post.*

THE tariff-makers probably called some of them infant industries because they are in their second childhood.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

THE man who attends to his business and tries to be a good citizen is never troubled by the limitations on free speech.—*Anaheim (Cal.) Herald.*

AROUND Vladivostok it seems the yellow forces are combining with the whites to make it blue for the reds.—*Manila Bulletin.*

ANOTHER problem of private finance is to make the money saved for a rainy day last a rainy month.—*Boston Herald.*

ABOUT the only boast Heinie made good was that one about making America pay for the war.—*Colorado Springs Gazette.*

"CLEANER money coming," says Secretary Mellon. So long as it's money we're not bigoted on hygiene.—*Washington Post.*

WE can't see that Hays has improved the service much. The bills still arrive on time and the checks a day late.—*Baltimore Sun.*

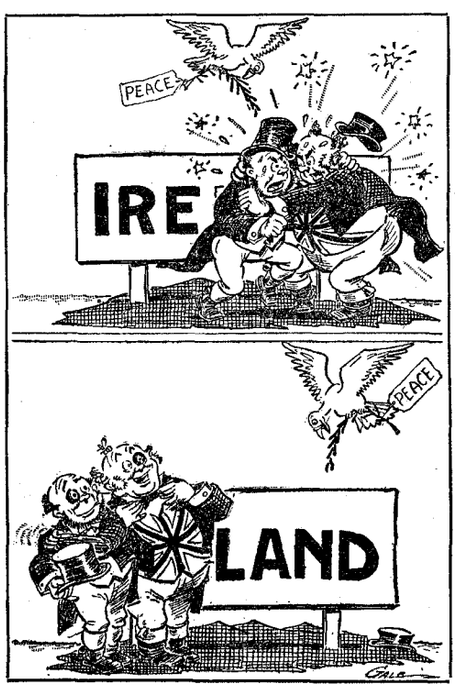
SALOON passenger is a phrase of the transatlantic world that has now taken on an even greater accuracy.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE Philippines are asking for their freedom and $15,000,000, but they probably would be willing to compromise on the $15,000,000.—*Marion Star.*

WALKING the plank is a death too pleasant for those modern pirates. They should be made to slide down the rough side of the plank.—*Kansas City Star.*

THE new steel fillings for teeth, made at the Krupp works, may be all right for Germany but would be liable to rust in a dry country.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

MR. CARPENTIER'S winning personality makes him popular in defeat, but it will never be as profitable as Mr. Dempsey's striking personality.—*San Jose Evening News.*



A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

FRANCE AND ENGLAND FIGHTING INTO HARMONY

ANGRY DISAGREEMENTS between France and England over Upper Silesia and the Near East are balm to Germany, it has been noted by those who record the change of feeling toward Britain among the Germans "from a twenty-four-hour daily hate to frequent appreciations." But some read in Anglo-French friction signs of a coming alliance between the two countries as the ripened perfection of the *entente cordiale*. According to a dispatch of the French Havas Agency, the proposal of such an alliance has been actually launched by the British Foreign Office, but has not made great progress in Lloyd George's Cabinet. The alliance idea is not credited to Foreign Minister Curzon or to the Colonial Minister Winston Churchill, but, says the Havas dispatch, is backed chiefly by Sir Eyre Crowe, Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, and two or three ministers, including Lord Curzon and Mr. Austin Chamberlain. The alliance would be formed by a guaranty of the tripartite pact with the United States, that is to say, it would comprehend an engagement on the part of England to help France in case of an attack by Germany. By way of return, England would acquire "a restrictive voice" on the problem of intervention by France in the Ruhr district and also French cooperation in the Orient. For the benefit of British readers, much space is given to observations of Paris correspondents of the British press, among whom the correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette* speaks of the revival of the project for a general understanding, if not a specific written alliance, as "a natural result of the serious divisions which became so glaring that men in both countries began to talk of open separation and of the formation of new friendships." This informant tells us further that France notes with some pleasure that the suggestion comes from England, yet there is hesitation in France, for while "in principle France would be disposed to agree, in fact she makes many reservations," and we read:

AN ENGLISH THRUST AT FRANCE.

"More sacrifices." —*The Star* (London).

"In the crude form in which the proposal has been put forward in some quarters it seems to be altogether inacceptable. The idea seemed to be that France should assist England in the Near East and that England, in return, should not oppose French policy in Europe. If by Europe is meant Germany and Poland, the idea appears to be insulting both to France and England. It apparently implies that England would approve of French designs with which she does not agree, and it apparently implies that France cherishes designs that are to be deprecated. The bargain would be an unworthy one from the British view-point; while from the French view-point it should be said that in spite of the unfortunate dispute about Upper Silesia French policy toward Germany is showing signs of becoming (from the Liberal standpoint) much more friendly than it appeared to be during the period when it was thought proper to employ menaces. There is a genuine hope that relations with Germany will improve. There is a genuine belief in the good faith of the present German Government. There is a real desire not to search causes of quarrel with Germany, not to excite public feeling against her. With the impending disbandment of Class 1919 the Ruhr adventure may be considered to be definitely liquidated; for it is clear that men can not be mobilized, demobilized, and remobilized every month. Mr. Briand has spoken in the most reasonable terms about sanctions, and his policy has been approved. It is then difficult to understand what is meant by giving France *carte blanche* in Germany. The implications of such a policy are not really friendly to France and are certainly not flattering to England."

Another knotty problem appears in the Greco-Turk war, and here it seems that while France "does not intend to be bullied out of Cilicia by the Angora Government," and will exhaust every means of reaching an agreement with the Nationalists, yet in any case she "is not disposed to play any part either in a Greek, a British, or an Anglo-Greek offensive, or even defensive, action in Asia Minor." If there is to be renewed fighting, we are told, it will be because there is a direct quarrel between Paris and Angora, and not for the protection of Greek interests in Smyrna or British interests in Constantinople and elsewhere. We read then:

"There is another form of this proposal which would reduce it to a sort of voluntary offer by England of a military alliance against German aggression. It will be remembered that such a pact was actually signed and ratified by the British Parliament, but, as its operation was contingent upon American acceptance of the same obligation, this pact is, as the French say, *caduque*. France has always considered herself to have been outwitted in respect of this guaranty of security, for it was on the strength of the promise of such a military alliance that she let fall her projects of permanent protection in Rhineland. It would seem only fair that England, even in the absence of America, should renew this pact, but it must not be imagined that the problem is simple and only needs the advocacy of one or two great English newspapers."

The Paris *Journal des Débats* says that the Treaty of Versailles "would not be what it is if, instead of cultivating the empirical method and treating questions separately, the cabinets of London and Paris had first determined the ensemble of their policy in a manner to enable them to support in common solutions corresponding to the new situation," but it proceeds:

"A general alliance and a kind of sharing of the world, England leaving the hands of France free in Europe, while France disinterested herself so far as England is concerned in the rest of the world, would be madness. France has no desire whatever to be the Regent of Europe, and would find it very difficult to act in such a capacity even if she were given the permission. Neither could she be disinterested in what happened outside

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Europe. England, on the other hand, must continue to have a European policy, for Europe is the basis of British policy. Moreover, the United States would not tolerate British hegemony beyond the seas. Projects for the sharing of influence throughout the world between France and England could only have the effect of embroiling those two Powers and exciting universal distrust against them. People who are partizans of the various systems of hegemony ought to be shut up in lunatic asylums."

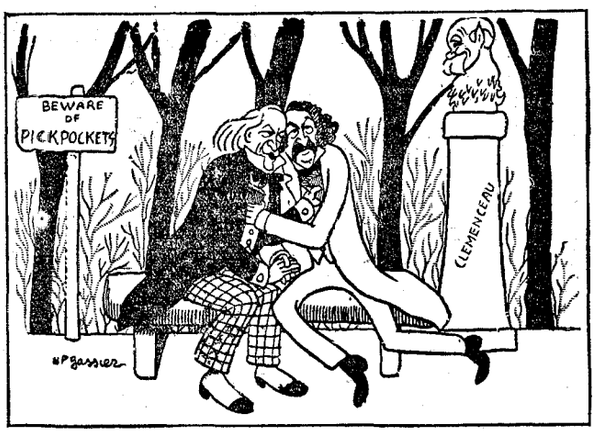
Yet this Paris daily believes an alliance of some kind is desirable, and says that France and England "should not consider themselves as arbitrators of the world, but rather as the friends and collaborators of the other Allied states, both those whose help has been so valuable during the war and those who have newly come into the family of nations." What is described by some British observers as a typical expression of French opinion appears in the Paris *Figaro*, which says:

"Between nations, as between individuals, friendship exists only by reason of reciprocal concessions. The thorny question of Upper Silesia will furnish us very shortly with a proof of the exact disposition of England toward us. If she asks us to sacrifice the Poles by attributing to Germany the whole of the industrial area, such a demand, which we could not for an instant agree to, would demonstrate such an *intransigeance*—let it go so far as to say selfishness—on the part of England that all idea of an alliance would be rendered impossible."

Ex-President Raymond Poincaré, who, it has been noted, is "able to talk much more freely than when in office," writes in the Paris *Revue des Deux Mondes* that:

"Such an alliance, which might have the gravest consequences at some future date, and upon which some day war or peace might hang, can only be definitely decided upon after mature reflection. Just as England would not help us in the remote contingency of our ever being aggressors against Germany, so we could not promise her eventual aid in a war which would not be strictly defensive. We have, above all, to guard ourselves against any agreement which might lead us indirectly into untimely disputes with the United States.

"We are friends of Japan, but England is the ally of the Mikado's Government. To-morrow a thousand questions may arise in the Pacific between the United States and Japan which would intensify racial strife.



THE ANGLO-FRENCH COOERS.

LLOYD GEORGE—"I love you, dear Aristide."
BRIAND—"David, I'm yours for life." —*L'Humanité* (Paris).

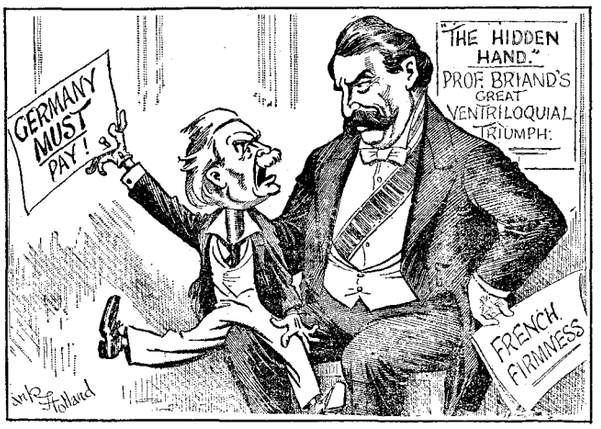
"How far would England be drawn in by her alliance? Nobody can say. It is, then, our duty to preserve our liberty, so as not to be ourselves involved in entanglements."

The Paris *Matin* also is mindful of America's weight in the problem, and points out that while Europe "can get nowhere without the *entente* between France and England, the world can get nowhere without the collaboration of America." In England, the well-informed "Diplomatic Correspondent" of the London *Daily Telegraph* says that critics of the proposal raise three objections, as follows:

"In the first place, they express doubt as to whether such a guaranty would be deemed adequate by France. In the second place, they express doubt as to whether, in return for it, France would agree to bring her Eastern policy into conformity with ours. It is known that some prominent French ministers and diplomats would not be averse to such an arrangement, but it is difficult to say whether, in this regard, they would be assured of sufficient Parliamentary and popular support, and it is argued that, without such a concession on France's part, there would be no justification for any formal guaranty by us. In the third place, I hear it asserted that, while inter-Allied harmony might prove more gratifying to the Entente's well-wishers in America than inter-Allied dissonances, Washington's predominantly economic foreign policy would take greater count of proffered economic collaboration, whether East or West, than of an invitation to join Europe's political councils and compacts.

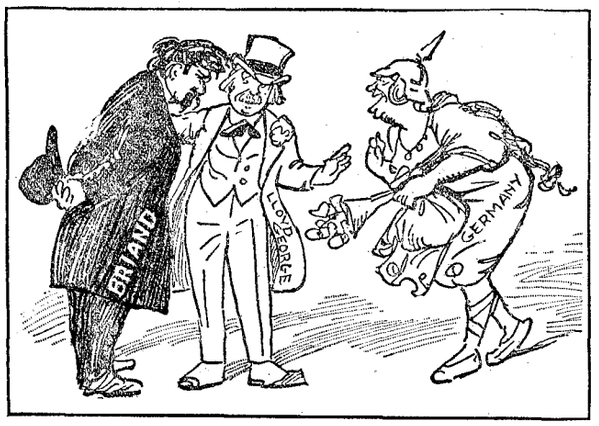
"The most telling of the arguments propounded by advocates of an Anglo-French pact is a historical one. Prince Bismarck, in the course of a conversation with Lord Salisbury, is stated to have exclaimed: 'I would like to see England join the Triple Alliance. But if she declines I had far rather she joined the Franco-Russian Alliance than that she should remain outside both alliances. For, as surely as she enters either one or the other combination there will be peace, and as surely as she remains outside there will eventually be war.' This cogent sortie would seem to place the Bismarckian policy in a more favorable light than usual, altho it would wear a somewhat prophetic and pontifical air but for August, 1914."

There is only one bulwark in Europe against the reign of chaos or the revival of Prussian "militarism," and that bulwark is the Entente, declares the London *Times*, which adds that with the Entente renewed, developed, and strengthened, "a rallying-point would be offered to the reconstructive energies of the Old World and of the New."



THE GREAT VENTRILOQUIST ACT.

LLOYD GEORGE—"We've had enough of German bluff—
They must *and shall* disgorge!"
BRIAND—"That's right, my lad: I'm very glad
To hear you say so, George!"
—*John Bull* (London).



A FRENCH JAB AT ENGLAND.

LLOYD GEORGE—"You see, Briand, how good she is. She offers you a little wad of money, and all you have to do is let her take Silesia." —*La Democratic Nouvelle* (Paris).

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AN ANGLO-YANKO-JAPANESE TRIANGLE

WITHIN THE TRIANGLE formed by a naval agreement between Britain, Japan, and America "there would be nothing in the world which could not be done," according to the London *Times*, and its remark is warmly indorsed by various Japanese newspapers. Among these is the Tokyo *Jiji*, which interprets it as meaning that the cooperation of Japan, Great Britain, and America is the first requisite of world peace, and it maintains that such cooperation premises a naval disarmament agreement between the three countries. Then it will be possible to arrive at an understanding with

EVEN UNCLE SAM, THE WORLD'S STRONG MAN, FINDS ARMAMENT A BURDEN.
—*Jiji* (Tokyo).

America regarding the object of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which is to insure the peace of the Far East, and this important Tokyo daily says that "at the same time the hypothetical enmity between the three countries can be rectified, with the result that their peoples will enjoy greater happiness and all mankind will be freed from the excessive burdens of armaments." The *Jiji* proceeds:

"Let us then turn attention to the New York *World* which says that unless America abandons the ambition of establishing the world's first navy, there can be no hope for a naval agreement and consequently no permanent peace will come to the world. This shows that the idea of promoting the world's peace on the basis of a naval agreement between Japan, Great Britain, and Japan is supported by an influential body of opinion in America also. Even when the situation is considered theoretically, a disarmament agreement and cooperation for peace are only two sides of one policy, and it is natural that an agreement between the three countries for the restriction or reduction of naval armaments should have a close bearing on their cooperation in the cause of peace. There is no doubt that the agreement should be based on that cooperation."

Some say it is useless to talk of an armament agreement among the three countries unless a triple *entente cordiale* is first established. In fact, a naval agreement under the present international relations, they say, is "putting the cart before the horse." This plea is admitted by the *Jiji* to be reasonable, tho it believes it is overstepping the mark to hold that the proposal for a naval agreement without the *entente cordiale* is an empty dream, and it adds:

"In our opinion the highest object to be kept in view by the three countries in cooperating for their own peace and for the peace of the world is the very agreement for the prevention of armaments competition between themselves. There can be no other matter which requires more urgently to be made the basis of the tripartite cooperation. Even granting that there is a more urgent objective than a naval agreement, the latter will continue to demand the earnest and sincere efforts of the governments and peoples of the three countries. Nay, since an armament agreement signifies the restriction or reduction of armaments on the basis of mutual trust, it itself is an important instance of cooperation, and therefore such an agreement will automatically have the effect of bringing about broader cooperation between the three countries. In view of the fact that the wishes of the governments of Great Britain and America and the desires of their governments regarding an armament agreement have already been demonstrated and the matter is now entering upon the stage of action, it is wide of the mark to say that the cooperation of the three countries and an armament agreement are in the relation of the principal and the auxiliary or to point out the questions pending regarding Yap and Mesopotamia and say that it is of no use to talk of an armament agreement under the existing circumstances. While urging people holding such opinions to reconsider their points of view, we would advise the Government and people to make greater efforts for the realization of a naval agreement between the three countries."

CHINESE EYES ON THE PHILIPPINES

CHINA HAS TROUBLES OF HER OWN to keep her mind occupied, but some attention must be spared for the Philippines, say certain editors in China, who tell us that while the effect of Filipino independence in the East would not be immediate, it would be eventual and perhaps more significant than is supposed. The concern of the more sensitive Chinese observers may be traced, perhaps, to the eloquent professions of some Japanese papers that Japan hasn't the slightest inclination to bother or interfere with the Philippines, in case they were left to govern themselves. In a few months, the Chinese press note, General Wood and former Governor-General Forbes of the Philippines will report to Congress on the fitness or unfitness of the Filipinos to paddle their own canoe, and they realize that "whatever opinions these gentlemen have formed, we may be certain all manner of cross influences will be brought to bear upon those with whom the fate of the islands rest." The Shanghai *North China Herald* has confidence in the ability of the American Commissioners to think for themselves, yet it does feel that it will help everybody to consider a little the views of the inhabitants of the islands themselves, who are said not to be able to count a majority in favor of any one policy. At present opinion is divided into four sections, one or two of which, it is premised, may astonish the outsider, and we read:

"The perfervid politician, who flourishes healthily in these climes, constitutes a large proportion of the independents, and, as will be seen later, this school of thought can not be said to differ materially from the people favoring a protectorate under the United States. Then there are those who favor a continuance of the islands under full American rule, undoubtedly an influential body, for we have been told that many, while expressing divergent views in public, have privately informed the American commissioners of their real sentiment. A third class is said to favor Spain, nor is this surprizing, for in parts of the community of all countries deep-rooted conservatism is to be found, clinging to the régime of a former day, handed down through even many generations. What may, however, be matter for surprize is that a section of the young Filipinos is said to favor the Japanese. They seem to recognize an affinity

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between the two peoples, and doubtless before them rise visions of a great Eastern people, of which many have talked in the past. Among all these grades of opinion the inquirer will find difficulty in laying hold of any definite workable majority such as could claim control of the country's destinies."

This weekly points out that China is chiefly concerned with the Independence party, which is set down as "thoroughly unsatisfactory and failing to fulfil the condition which we noted, that the country should be able to stand on its own legs." For instance, the Independents suggest that a period of five years should be granted to them to "experiment in the art of self-government." If they have failed at the end of that time the United States should come in and straighten out matters. We are told also that some Independents even go further, and say "they wish to be independent for all time, but if they make a mess of their finances, they would have America come to their assistance, and, if embroiled with or threatened by any other power, America would protect them against aggression." To this the *North China Herald* says:

"That a practical country such as America should even listen to such a suggestion is unthinkable. The United States might very properly warn off all other countries with covetous eyes on the islands, but could hardly take upon herself the full eleemosynary rôle which is suggested. Unfortunately, the matter does not end with that statement. The Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines is understood to favor independence, and it is reported that a large section of the other denominations adopts a similar attitude. This means a very great influence in America in the direction of independence, no matter how conclusive the arguments may be on the other side. Against their better judgment, unfortunately, politicians of all shades of opinion have at times to cast their votes or else be prepared to retire from the political stage. It is here that we have the danger of a decision regarding the Philippines which the facts of the case do not support. Happily, however, Mr. Forbes and General Wood are noted men of experience and judgment in the United States, and it is unlikely that the present Administration will disregard their findings to appease a mere sectional clamor."

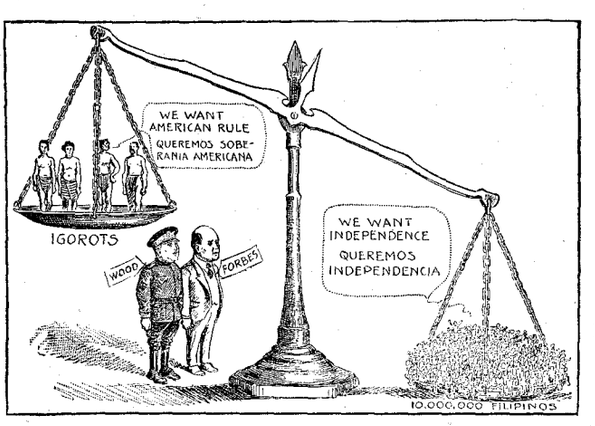
Meanwhile, the Peking *Daily News* publishes what it calls an "Intercepted Chinese Wireless" dispatch from Cavité, in which we read that political independence for the Philippines is becoming more remote as the result of the Wood-Forbes investigation. The problem before the American mission is to "find a program which the Filipino leaders will accept," and we are further informed that:

"Mr. George Fairchild, who has just returned from a visit to President Harding at Washington, and who is a newspaper owner and head of big sugar interests here, is urging the Filipinos to accept a territorial form of government. The basis of this program will be a strong American Government-General and the amendment of the Jones Bill, giving the United States officials charge of the finances and judiciary of the islands and taking away the preamble, which declares the independence of the islands when they have reached 'stable government.' This preamble is held to be the cause of all the mischief and agitation here, and the idea will be to tell the Filipinos that Uncle Sam fully means to let them go in time, but it will be up to the American people entirely to (create the) conditions and in the meantime to say nothing about it. They will be told that they might expect something definite in twenty or thirty years. It is a question whether the Filipino leaders will stand for this or whether they can get their people to agree. The independence flames are spreading like a prairie-fire. They were given almost complete self-government under Governor Harrison with a Senate under the presidency of Mr. Osmena, a House of Representatives with Mr. Palea, former Secretary of the Interior, the Chief Datu (?) of Moroland, and General Aguinaldo as leaders. It may be only a coincidence that a cavalcade of 20,000 accompanied ex-Governor Forbes on his tour with the member for Cavité. This is proving to be the home of revolutions and political movements of all kinds. It is where the revolution against Spain started. Mr. Aguinaldo (?), one of the most powerful men in the islands, says that the people will feel aggrieved and oppressed if they are not granted independence and the chance to set up a republic. He disclaims the idea of a rebellion."

AUSTRIA'S REPUBLIC "CARRIES ON"

A MISTAKEN IMPRESSION prevails in many foreign countries that parliamentary government has been a failure in Austria, it is observed by Mr. Schober, the new Chancellor of the Austrian Republic, who tells the editor of the *Prager Presse* that each Austrian Cabinet is elected by Parliament in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, so that the Ministry over which he presides represents the Parliamentary majority because representatives of the parties forming this majority make up the Cabinet. The political program of the present Government, Chancellor Schober informs us, is in the main determined by joint deliberations of the German Peasant party, the Popular Pan-German party, and the Union of Christian Socialists in the National Assembly. To the representative of the *Prager Presse* this Austrian dignitary spoke on the subject of Austrian finance as follows:

"The amount of credit extended to Austria is based on sufficient guaranties, in my opinion, fully to safeguard the capital



THE INDEPENDENCE VIEW IN THE PHILIPPINES.
"The Choice Is Not In Doubt."
—*The Independent* (Manila).

of the lenders. . . . The question of credit is bound up with financial reform in Austria, and that forms a feature of the coming Parliamentary program. There is positively no doubt that the Austrian people are determined to devote their entire strength to the reestablishment of their country. If from time to time one hears skeptical remarks in foreign lands about the state of mind of our people they must, perhaps, be ascribed to an erroneous interpretation of isolated and incomplete cases. The best proof of the correctness of my opinion, which is founded on long experience, is furnished by the negotiations at Vienna during the visit of the Financial Commission of the League of Nations. These negotiations plainly showed that in order to supply the necessary collateral for credits needed in reconstruction, all the Parliamentary groups declared themselves ready to undertake the weighty responsibility of domestic fiscal reform."

When the editor of the *Prager Presse* asked what effect the loans would have on Austria's foreign policy, Chancellor Schober stated that he could foresee no change in this policy. Under the governments of his predecessors the foreign policy of Austria had already sought to improve home conditions by the restoration of economic intercourse with foreign countries, and they have made such progress that he considers it his duty to carry on their laudable effort. The Chancellor is quoted further as saying:

"The larger lines of our foreign policy have always been drawn along this tendency. Therefore, they should be the less subjected to change in view of the fact that we are about to receive credits which will enable us to recuperate. What is more, our neighbors are greatly interested that we should recover. The geographical situation of Austria, as a matter of fact, makes it an important center of the strenuous endeavor that is under way to bring the European situation back to normal."

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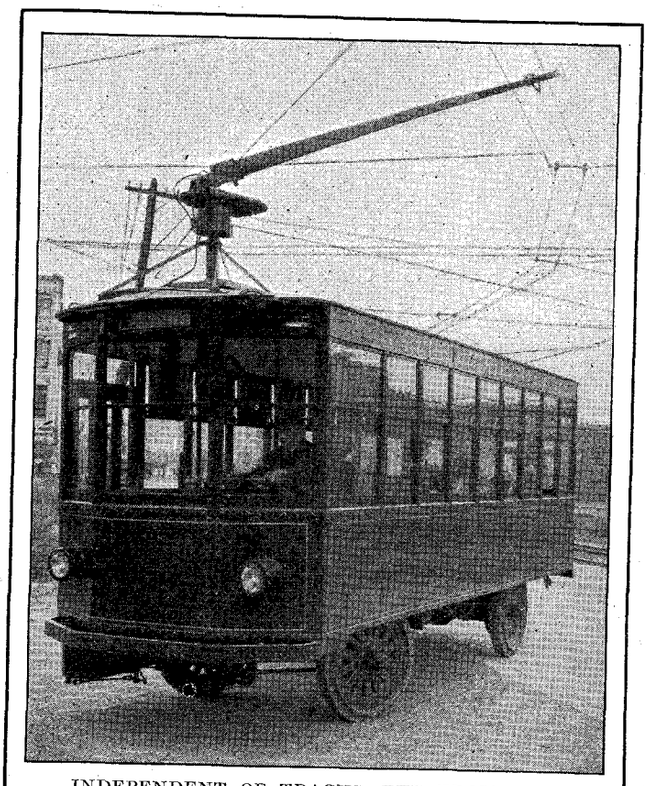
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

COMING: THE "TROLLIBUS"

RICHMOND, VA., which saw the first trolley railway in 1888, is trying the first trolley-omnibus in 1921. The "trollibus," as its promoters have named it, is by no means the first "trackless trolley" to be operated, but it is the first transportation line to be largely served by such vehicles. An account of the new system appears in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York) and is quoted, in part, below. The "trollibus" is to be operated at first in conjunction with rail service, to demonstrate its worth and flexibility and to compare cost of operation under similar circumstances. Details of construction compare favorably, we are told, with those of the modern one-man car, and a special type of overhead arrangement is required. The bus was tested in Schenectady on June 15, and is built by the Atlas Truck Company. It has a body somewhat similar to that of the standard safety car mounted on an automobile chassis of special design. We read:



INDEPENDENT OF TRACKS: THE TROLLIBUS.

"The route in Richmond over which the 'trollibus' operates is purely for determining its possibilities and extends along Floyd Avenue, a street over which the Country Club car line also operates. A negative wire has been installed on this route for a distance of one mile, so that the bus really supplements rail service on that part of the route. Among the reasons for supplementing the car service was to demonstrate the ease with which the railless vehicle could maneuver in traffic as well as to compare its cost of operation and popularity with other transportation units. Operation over this route also gives the city officials an opportunity of deciding for themselves whether or not other permanent routes should be approved for operation solely with this type of vehicle.

"The 'trollibus,' which resembles very closely the one-man prepayment car in that each has the same seating capacity, combines several of the good features of light-weight body construction, electric motor-drive, mechanical door-control, and prepayment fare collection with the flexibility of the automobile chassis and to some extent the mobility of self-propelled vehicles, to furnish ammunition with which a railway company can combat free-lance competition with a minimum of investment and cost of operation.

"Since there are no rails to complete the electric circuit, two overhead wires are used.

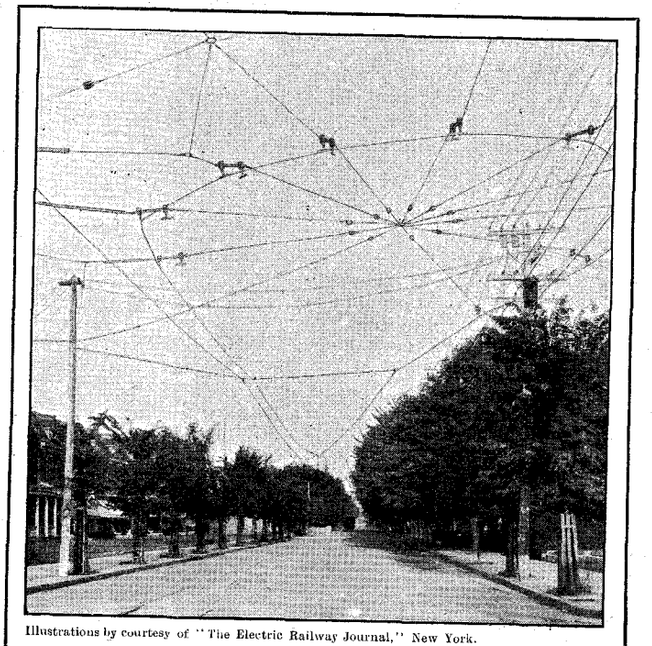
"Cushion wheels are used exclusively. On these wheels are mounted solid rubber tires of the caterpillar type.

"Power for propulsion is furnished by a standard ball-bearing ventilated railway motor, a type that has been largely used for driving safety cars. This motor is so supported between the side frames that it can be direct connected to the propeller shaft by a universal in about the same manner as an automobile gear drive-shaft is connected. By pressing down on the pedal lever, which is mounted in all respects similar to the automobile clutch foot-pedal, the driver can actuate the controller point by point by alternately pressing on and releasing pressure.

"Power is taken ordinarily from the two overhead wires by a specially designed collector, which has two sliding shoes. By the use of this form of collector, which has a spring tension of twenty-five pounds, it is possible for the driver to get off center about nine feet before the collector will pull off the wires and leave the bus 'dead.'

"The operator can maneuver this collecting mechanism from inside the trolley-bus. A vertical wheel which actuates a lever operates against the tension spring and makes it possible when one bus-vehicle passes another, utilizing the same trolley-wires, to clear the line and allow the one met to proceed. Afterward the current collector can be replaced on the wire and the bus proceed on its run.

"When necessary or desirable, as on returning to the car-house at night or for repairs, the bus can be made to operate on a standard 600-volt trolley circuit. A short-circuiting sliding-contact trolley shoe is inserted in the collector, which provides the positive side of the circuit. To get a ground or complete the circuit a metal shoe is fastened to the body frame and dragged along the top of the grounded track rail. By this means it has been found possible to operate the bus at a speed of eight or nine miles per hour."



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Electric Railway Journal," New York.

WHERE THE TROLLIBUS TURNS AROUND.

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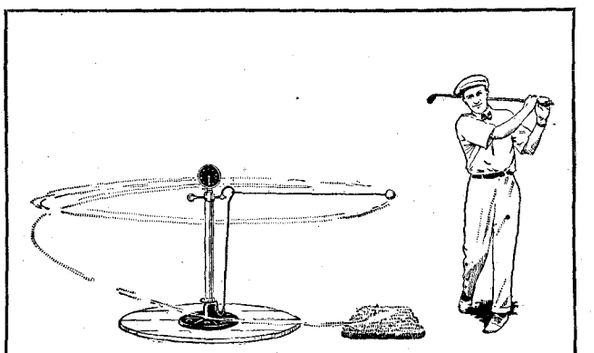
PAPYRUS MILLS IN ZULULAND

THE PAPYRUS ROLL of the ancient Egyptians, made by slicing the pith into thin sections, is not likely to come again into fashion, but the pith itself, from plants growing by the thousands of acres throughout equatorial Africa, will become, in the near future, an important source of paper stock. Already, we are told by a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris), mills for the manufacture of papyrus paper have been built and are operating in Zululand. In these days of paper-shortage, no available material is escaping scrutiny and experiment, and so it would seem natural to turn again to these vast supplies of cellulose that have served so well to pass on the records of ancient civilization from the valley of the Nile to those of the Thames, the Seine, and the Hudson. Says the French paper named just above:



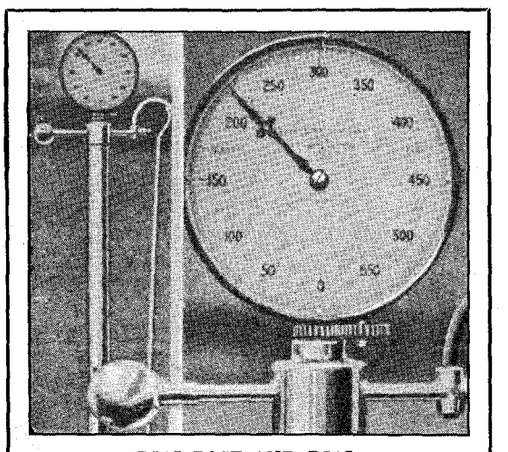
HOW THE "GOLFMETER" WORKS.

"A study of the utilization of this plant, which abounds in the marshy regions of many French colonies, has been begun in *L'Agronomie Coloniale*. Several collaborators have essayed to describe the plant and its habitat, its uses, and its practical development. Its use in the manufacture of paper is described by Mr. Barbillon, director of the Grenoble Polytechnic Institute and of the Paper-making School, and by Professor Vidal of the latter institution.

"In a historical note, Mr. Denis examines the use made of the plant by the ancients in the fabrication of sheets on which the Egyptians wrote their records. He bids us remember that one of the first mentions of it in ancient history occurs in the Book of Exodus, when it is said that Moses was placed by his mother in a papyrus basket, to entrust him to the waters of the Nile. The Egyptians believed that the crocodiles would not molest those who rode on papyrus boats, because the goddess Isis had once done the same.

"For the preparation of papyrus on which writing was to be done, the process was a follows: the triangular stem, several centimeters in diameter, was split lengthwise into thin slices; these strips, stretched side by side on a moist table, coalesced into a sheet on which other juxtaposed strips were placed. These two layers were caused to adhere by strong pressure, and were dried in the sun. Three sizes of paper were thus prepared, the hieratic (eleven fingers, or 7 inches), the *faunien* (ten fingers, or 6½ inches), and the amphitheatric (nine fingers, or 6 inches). The rolls of papyrus were sometimes 20 yards long.

"Professor Chalot, of the National School of Colonial Agriculture, has studied the part that papyrus may play among the preferred materials of our paper industry and has examined the growth of this species in the French Kongo. The papyrus is found also at Chad, in the Bar-el-Ghazal, in the middle Kongo, and at Gaboon. For evident reasons, the use of papyrus plantations in Central Africa is not now contemplated. In lower Ogoué, 62,500 acres of papyrus have been found. Moreover, Mr. Sargos, inspector of streams and forests, has estimated the area of papyrus in lower Kuilu at 20,000 acres. A concession of 25,000 acres of papyrus has already been made to the Industrial Company of Lower Ogoué. Concessions are to be given for no more than this area. The exploitation has already reached an active stage in Zululand, where a Norwegian company has built a mill at Umfolosi. A Belgian concern has located in the neighborhood of Elizabethville."



DIAL-POST AND DIAL.

GOLF BY MACHINERY

DEVICES TO ENABLE ONE to play golf indoors are not unfamiliar to the golf enthusiast. The latest, a so-called "golfmeter," invented on the Pacific coast by a railroad official who is also a golfer, enables the player to measure the distance to which his ball would have gone had it been played on the open links, and to follow it throughout its flight, altho this takes place wholly within the narrow boundaries of a lawn, a vacant room, a garage, or even a small back yard. The ball flies around in a circle instead of straight forward, but its peculiarities of motion and variations of height are the same as if it were played in the open. The distance reached is recorded on a dial, and ball-bearings reduce friction to such an extent that the motion of the ball is nearly free. P. S. Tyler, who writes us from San Francisco, states that three of the largest steamship companies there have installed the machine on their boats, and quotes Scott Chisholm, the writer on golf, as saying in the Los Angeles *Express:*

"The machine is quite the most practical golf-playing and practising device yet conceived. Apart from the pleasure of playing on it, the actual value of the machine for practise at home or in any limited space is invaluable to the golf enthusiast. The dial face records correct yardage of each shot, and from the appearance of the flight of the ball, you can tell either a slice, a hook, or a topped ball. One can place the score-card of any course beside him and actually play every hole to a marked degree of correctness."

From a descriptive pamphlet we quote the following:

"Almost every man or woman could learn to play an excellent game of golf if they only had a chance to practise. Practise is the great essential and lack of opportunity for practise is the great handicap of the aspiring golfer. Henceforth your game need not suffer from lack of practise. You can set the machine up anywhere that you have room to swing a club, indoors or outdoors. You can hit the ball with your full power or with half swings. You can gage the distance of every shot as the indicator hand on the dial gives you your distance to the exact yard. The appearance of the shot, its flight in the air, will betray the slightest defect in execution.

"The machine is a captive ball device. The ball used is a regulation golf-ball. It is laid on the mat and hit with the club in the same way that a shot would be made from the tee or in the fairway.

"It leaves the club face with great speed, and the airplane cable to which it is attached and the highly tempered spring-steel wire trolley shown in the pictures are needed to take up this shock and control its flight around and around the rapidly revolving mechanism of the device. Its speed is not checked and the smoothly working ball-bearing permits the shot to travel its full distance, aided by the carefully balanced arm and counterweight.

"While the ball is going around, the dial face is recording the yards of its journey. Each revolution is actually ten yards in distance and the hand on the dial face crawls up yard by yard as the flight proceeds. When its entire energy is expended and the

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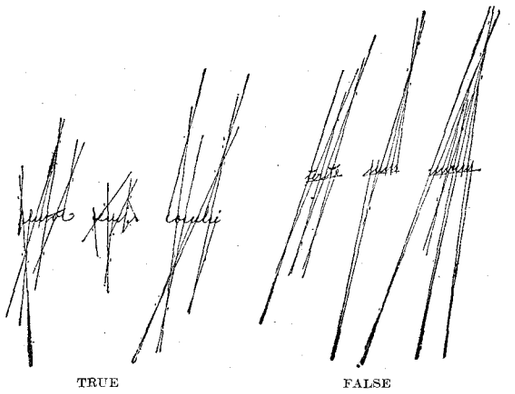
centrifugal force has died away the ball falls of its own inertia and the shot is completed, just as it would be on a golf-course.

"If you are a natural 200-yard driver, you will find that the machine will record that distance on your clean-hit shots. Its accuracy is amazing to those who do not realize what endless



FORGERY DETECTED BY SLOPE OF THE LETTERS.

"If a person imitates the slope of a handwriting, he preserves, in spite of himself, the proportions of the angle-values peculiar to his own hand. The result is that as the average axes of the different letters are not parallel, their prolongations will meet. By assembling all the points of intersection a characteristic design will be obtained."

time and testing work have been expended in the working out of this feature. It is absolutely reliable in this respect.

"It is equally suitable for wood and iron clubs; midiron shots are shown with perfect fidelity. Right-handed or left-handed players use it with equal results, and the dial face and hand indicates their distances.

"Good shots—those shots that you know from the 'feel' before you look up have been well hit—they are a joy to watch on the machine.

"Their flight is as even, as swift and vibrationless, as the perfectly hit drive on the golf-course itself.

"There is also an unmistakable 'feel' when the ball is improperly hit, which is further and unmistakably confirmed by the flight of the ball which then travels in uneven revolutions, either jerking badly or dipping from side to side and producing generally unsatisfactory results. It is mechanically impossible for the machine to operate smoothly or properly unless the ball is properly hit."

FILTERS THAT DO NOT FILTER—How many water-purification plants are ineffectively operated by men who have no adequate conception of the operation methods of a modern filtration plant, inquires a writer in *Public Works* (New York). That some are, is known. That many more may be, is more than probable. He goes on:

"One of the most important duties of State and Federal health authorities is the remedying of such condition wherever it may exist. A water-purification plant so operated as to be ineffective is worse than useless, for it gives an unwarranted sense of security to the consumer, it possibly leads to his abandoning the use of a supply that is actually safer than the one which is supposed to be purified but which is not; and a continuous use by the consumers, through many years, of a purified water decreases their partial immunity to typhoid and thus renders them more subject to the attacks of typhoid bacilli that may reach them through ineffective purification than they would be had their systems acquired partial immunity by becoming accustomed to drinking water so contaminated. If it is important to require the licensing of a physician who serves a few hundred patients, how much more important is it that the possession of specified requirements and the obtaining of a license based thereon should be required of those who operate water-filters and thus control the health and lives of an entire community?

"Such regulations should, in our opinion, be enforced by the boards of health of all the States of the country in every community where filter plants are operated."

DETECTION OF FALSE HANDWRITING

THIS TAKES ON GREAT IMPORTANCE in criminal jurisprudence—in cases of suspected frauds in wills or documents, forged checks, etc. Recent methods devised and used by Dr. Locard, director of the Police Laboratory in Lyons, France, are described by E. Weiss in an article printed in *La Nature* (Paris). It is claimed that these are more scientific and more mathematically exact than previous ones. Dr. Locard places great reliance on measurement of the peculiarities of a handwriting on photographic enlargements. Evidently the alteration of a text by erasure, says Mr. Weiss, may be detected by microscopic examination. In the same way the age of an ink-mark, or the removal of paper or ink by erasure, may be ascertained by difference of electrical resistance; but when we have to deal with simple free-hand imitation of handwriting, if it is apparently perfect, identification is difficult. This is the problem solved by Dr. Locard. Mr. Weiss continues:

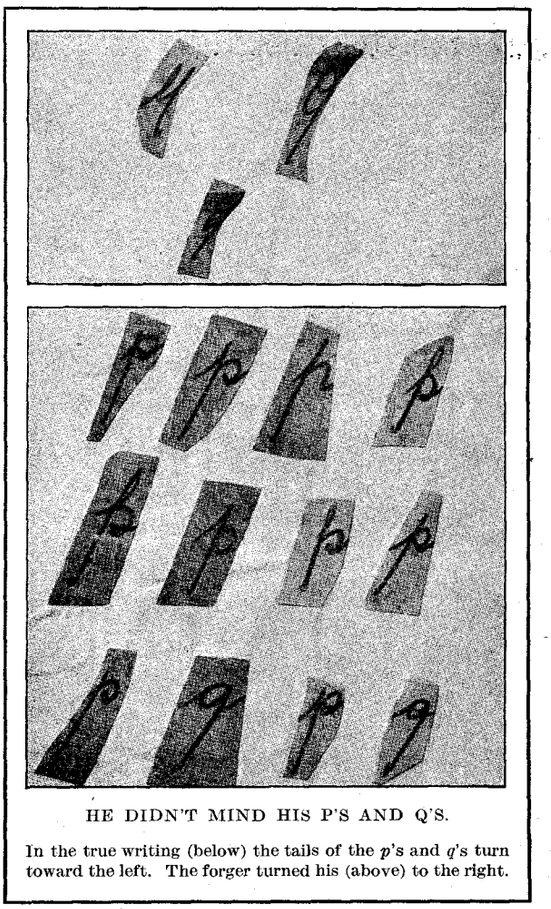
"For a given subject, his handwriting possesses, in spite of himself, in spite of all disguises, a certain number of constant peculiarities that may be measured and that furnish to the expert indications that are unmistakable.

"By means of this method, which is called graphometry, we compare the measurements of photographic enlargements of the writing—the height of the letters, direction of the curves, etc.

"For a given letter, the average height is constant relatively to that of the other letters, even if the general scale of the writing be changed.

"One who habitually makes large *s*'s and small *i*'s will maintain these same proportions. The increasing order of size of the letters in words will not be altered.

"We thus trace for a handwriting a curve whose abscissas



HE DIDN'T MIND HIS P'S AND Q'S.

In the true writing (below) the tails of the *p*'s and *q*'s turn toward the left. The forger turned his (above) to the right.

represent the small letters and the ordinates the heights of the various letters. By comparing the curves of an authentic and suspected handwriting, it may be shown that they are clearly different.

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"The heights of the small letters are measured, and by distributing them without taking account of the letter in the same words, a curve may be drawn indicating the order of increase or of decrease of the heights of the letters.

"To determine the direction of the variations, groups of five, eight, and ten letters, forming words or fragments thereof, are measured. A curve determines the direction of the variations and enables us to compare the two writings.

"The degree of separation of the letters is subject to great variation in different writings. These may be measured in tenths of a millimeter. When this measurement is made on an authentic and an imitated text, the absolute value of the separating intervals must be compared with the average height of the letters and curves then drawn for comparison.

"For each letter there is a definite relation between height and width. This measurement is a very delicate one and may involve error. The heights of both capital and small letters are taken, and the total length of a group.

"The angle made by each element, whether a letter or a connecting line, with the base of the writing, varies from one element to another. Even in a modified and disguised writing, and even with a more rapid execution, these proportions remain the same.

"If a person imitates the slope of a handwriting, he preserves, in spite of himself, the proportions of the angle-values peculiar to his own hand. The result is that as the average axes of the different letters are not parallel, their prolongations will meet. By assembling all the points of intersection a characteristic design will be obtained."

Generally, Mr. Weiss continues, words are not written with a sustained movement of the pen, the hand being raised in the middle of a word. More or less frequently there are thus interruptions that may be discovered by microscopic examination. The frequency of these interruptions characterizes a handwriting. Here also telltale curves may be traced. He proceeds:

"Finally, we may proceed to a large number of corresponding measurements, based for instance on the heights of the *t*'s, the dots of the *i*'s, the intersections of the lines of the *m*'s and *n*'s. Other measurements may be devised, but the chief have been indicated above.

"When a document is to be examined, the use of the microscope will reveal retouching or alteration. A comparison of different words will even show whether there has been erasure, as was the case in a will examined in the Lyons laboratory.

"If the hypothesis of fraud by erasure or by servile imitation is eliminated, the measurements described above must be used. This was done with a letter from the front during the war, in which a postscript left a fortune to the recipient. Such divergence was found as to make it impossible that the two texts should have been written by the same hand, altho microscopic examination showed no retouching. In the case of a seriously wounded man, lying on his back and imprest with the importance of what he was writing, it might be conceived that he would change his handwriting, but not by altering completely the order of magnitude of the letters, by inverting the direction of the lines, by modifying their parallelism, etc.

"Graphometry may also base its conclusions on other indications, notably on microphotography. Thus, some writers make their curves from right to left. This assumes great importance in the case of an *O*, for instance, and may be recognized in a microphotograph.

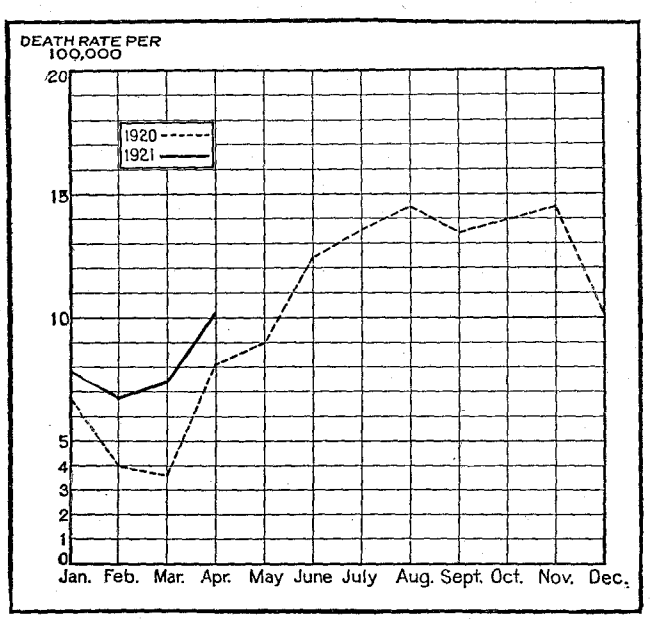
"In the same way the microscope reveals what are called 'harpons'—little hooks made habitually to right or left of the descending sides of letters. By this means a forged check for 95,000 francs paid recently by the *Société Générale* was recognized.

"Chemical analysis of the ink may also be used.

"Nevertheless, for free-hand imitation, it is necessary that the texts should be long enough, and to remember that the value of curves depends on the exactitude of the measurements from which they are made. It is also necessary that the same person should measure both authentic and suspected specimens."

AUTOMOBILE DEATH-ROLL INCREASING — Indications, as tabulated in *The Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (New York), point to a mortality from automoble accidents this year that will far exceed any figure registered for any former year. Says this publication:

"It was hoped that 1920 would mark a maximum which would never be exceeded for this class of fatalities. Statistics compiled by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and covering the first four months of 1921 show, however, that the situation during this period has been much worse than last year. In April, for example, there were 113 deaths from automobile accidents among the Company's industrial policyholders. This is at a rate of 10.2 per 100,000 and is 25 per cent. higher than for April of last year. It is very close to the figure for the whole year 1920, which was 10.9. As will be seen in the chart, the highest rates for the year occur during the summer and fall months. If fatalities continue to increase at the present rate, the total figure for 1921 promises very badly indeed. There are few if any more acute problems before the public health and police authorities in American cities to-day than that of finding ways and means to save the large number of lives which are being lost, to an increasing extent, year after year through automobile fatalities."



AUTOMOBILE DEATH-RATES PER 100,000.

For 1920 and part of 1921.

EFFECT OF SALT ON WEEDS—In an article on the use of salt in agriculture, quoted recently in these columns, it was stated that a proper application of salt on an asparagus-bed would kill the weeds without harming the asparagus. An experiment in this regard, leading to a curious result, is reported in a letter by M. C. G. Witte, of Clinton, Conn. Says our correspondent:

"About that time my asparagus-bed began to show its annual crop of weeds, and after reading over carefully the article in your magazine, I applied to my asparagus-bed what I judged to be the proper amount of salt to accomplish the desired purpose. I made two applications at the interval of about a week.

"I took a look at my asparagus-bed a few days ago and, as far as surface indications went, the weeds were just as bad as ever. In fact, they looked unusually robust and vigorous. But when I pulled two or three I saw at once that they differed decidedly from the ordinary weeds of the same kind which are easy to uproot. It happened that for a week or so after I applied the salt we had very dry weather and salt worked its way into the ground very slowly—so slowly in fact, that the roots of the weeds were able to keep just a little ahead of it. As the salt penetrated the ground the weed-roots went deeper, with the result that I have an asparagus-bed with weeds that have roots a foot or more in length instead of the usual two or three inches. . . . Working on the same principle, by the gradual application of salt to the surface of the ground, we may be able to grow root crops, such as carrots, parsnips, etc., of enormous size and length, thus getting several times the quantity from the same area of ground."

A sample of his weed-roots, sent by Mr. Witte, substantiates his statement as to their length.

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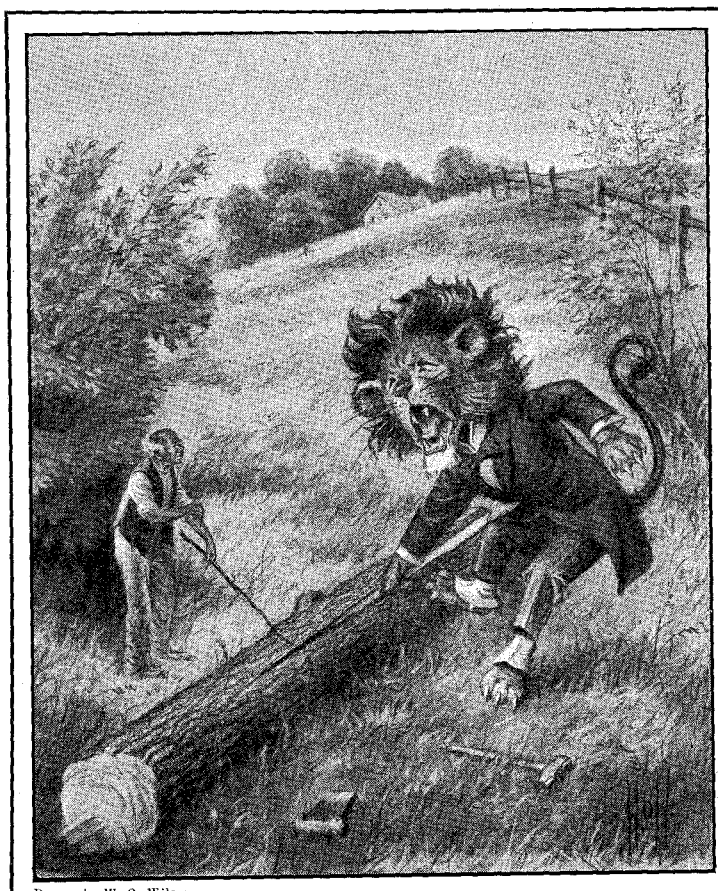
HINDU ANCESTRY OF UNCLE REMUS

MORE THAN SIXTY of the stories told in the delightful "Uncle Remus" books and in other collections of American negro folk-lore, writes W. Norman Brown in the August *Asia* (New York), "reproduce Hindu stories, sometimes being close copies of their oriental prototypes and at other times being but faint echoes as of something 'half remembered, half forgot.'" "Wandering children of India, these fairy-stories and beast-fables," explains Mr. Brown, "have journeyed far to reach our negroes, some slowly making their way across Asia to Europe, thence to come with the English, the French, and the Spanish to our shores and the negroes in our midst, and others selecting Africa as the route of their great pilgrimage, reaching that 'Dark Continent' either directly or with the assistance of the Arabs." As a case in point he cites the story of the lion's journey in search of the man, a tale which "had left India at least a thousand years ago, had a wide circulation in medieval Europe as one of the *Fabulae Extravagantes* ascribed to Æsop," and was printed in England by Caxton in 1484. "Doubtless," he remarks, "some English *raconteur* in America first gave it to the negroes." It finally reappears in Joel Chandler Harris's "Nights with Uncle Remus," under the title "Mr. Lion Hunts for Mr. Man." The story as told by Mr. Harris is thus summarized by Mr. Brown:



Drawn by W. O. Wilson.

HOW MR. LION FOUND MR. MAN.

This negro fable, made familiar to American readers by *Uncle Remus*, is traced back through English and European literature to India, whence it began its journey to these shores "at least a thousand years ago." On the way it enjoyed a wide circulation in medieval Europe, where it was generally ascribed to Æsop.

"It seems that Mr. Lion, proud of his superior strength, 'sot hisse'f up fer ter be de boss er all de yuther creeturs,' but whenever he would begin to brag, 'some un 'ud up'n tell 'im 'bout w'at Mr. Man done done.' This at last got on his nerves, and he set out to find Mr. Man and give him 'sech n'er larrupin' w'at nobody aint never had yit.'

"Lovers of Uncle Remus will recall that Mr. Lion met on his way Mr. Steer, Mr. Hoss, and Mr. Jack Sparrer, who all tried to dissuade him, but unsuccessfully, and that at last he came upon Mr. Man himself, splitting rails. Not recognizing his quarry, he stated his purpose; 'en den Mr. Man say, sezee, dat ef Mr. Lion will come stick his paw in de split fer ter hol' de log open twel he git back, he go fetch Mr. Man. Mr. Lion, he march up en slap his paw in de place, en den Mr. Man, he tuck'n' knock de glut out, en de split close up, en dar Mr. Lion wuz. . . . Mr. Man sa'nter out in de bushes en cut 'im a hick'ry, en he let in on Mr. Lion, en he frail en frail 'im twel frailin' un 'im wuz a sin.' And here Uncle Remus concludes, giving verisimilitude to his story, 'Down ter dis day you can't git no lion ter come up whar der's a man a-maulin' rails en put he paw in de split.'"

In India we hear of the same lion, altho the story opens with him a cub, being taught by his mother the humiliating lesson that, in spite of his greater strength, he must never venture an encounter with a man. When he grew older his conceit led him to scorn his mother's lesson, and he set out to find a man. On this pilgrimage he meets, in succession, an ox, a camel, and an elephant, each of which, in reply to his question, "Are you a man?" replies that he is not a man, but "a slave to a man." The conclusion of this Hindu version Mr. Brown tells as follows:

"The lion was now very much puzzled to think what sort of animal a man could be. As he walked along, he met a little, puny thing, walking upright on two legs, looking something like a monkey.

"'My friend,' said the lion, 'can you tell me where I can find a man?'

"'I am a man,' was the reply.

"The lion was incredulous. 'Why, you are not a strong creature!' he exclaimed. 'I am much stronger than you.'

"'Oh, no, you are not,' answered the man, 'for I have a power that you lack, the power of reason.'

"'What is reason?' asked the lion.

"'I will show you!' returned the man.

"Now the man was a wood-cutter, and he had his ax on his shoulder. With a few blows he split a stout sapling and then made a wedge and drove it into the cleft.

"'Just put your paw in that crack!' he said to the lion.

"Obediently, the lion did so, and the man knocked out the wedge. 'There,' he said, when he saw that the lion was safely caught, 'that is reason.'

"But the lion could not free himself and at last died there."

Among the other "Uncle Remus" tales whose Hindu origin is traced by Mr. Brown are "Br'er Rabbit and the Gizzard-Eater," and the story of how Mr. Ram "bluffed" Br'er Wolf. "The Wonderful Tar-Baby Story," on the other hand, he says, is of pure African origin, and has traveled with the black man "to North America, South America, the Philippines, and even to that home of stories, India."

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Courtesy of Bureau of Education, Manila, P. I.

"EDUCATION IS THE ROCK UPON WHICH AMERICA HAS BUILT IN THE PHILIPPINES."
A seventh-grade domestic-science class, Tondo Intermediate School, Manila.

NOTABLE INTELLECTUAL ADVANCE OF THE FILIPINOS

"THE MOST REMARKABLE PROGRESS that any nation has ever made in education under similar circumstances" has been achieved in the Philippines, it seems, under the American common-school system of education. This statement, made by Representative Towner, of Iowa, member of the Committee on Education in the last Congress, is recalled by W. Carson Ryan, Jr., when he surveys the "extraordinary record of intellectual, industrial, and social advance" which is the story of education in the Philippines since the close of the Spanish-American War. This record, says Mr. Ryan, is the true measure of American work in the islands, because "whatever the final verdict of history is to be, education is the rock upon which America has built in the Philippines." Writing in the New York *Evening Post*, he goes on to say:

"It is almost literally true that before the roar of Dewey's guns ceased the American soldiers started to show that they could teach as well as fight, and from that day to this education has spread, until to-day over two-thirds of the population is literate, as compared with less than a third twenty years ago; more than 700,000 boys and girls are attending schools, as compared with a maximum of 200,000 under the Spanish régime; and the fame of the educational system of the Philippines has attracted the attention of educators and statesmen throughout the world."

The task of the American Government was to build on the existing schools a system that would reach all the people and prepare them for self-government. Incidentally, says Mr. Ryan, this resulted in "a revolution in educational methods all over the world." To quote further:

"It was in industrial training that the American teachers, unhampered by tradition, were able to do things in the Philippines far beyond anything known in the United States. They applied education to existing resources and materials. They studied the woods and fibers of the islands, and built an education around them as the basis of a future economic development that would eventually decide between poverty and wealth for the Philippines. They saw the possibilities of the buntal straw, and had the Filipino boys make out of it hats that are now known everywhere for their texture and skilful workmanship. They supervised and directed the marvelous gift which the women of the Philippines have for lace-making and embroideries, and instructed them in ways of marketing the wonderful *piña* cloth. They taught the young men how to make superb furniture out of the beautiful hardwoods with which the Philippines abound. They brought to every community a better agriculture through the schools. Above all, they insisted upon a product so good that it should be marketable; until to-day the Bureau of Education of the Philippines receives orders amounting to $150,000 a year from firms abroad for handicraft articles; the trade-school product yearly is over $100,000, and the annual agricultural product of the schools is worth $280,000.

"To get the industrial training into the school in the most effective way required a new type of organization. There are seven elementary grades in the Philippines, four primary and three intermediate, topped by a secondary plan of four years. Differentiation begins with the intermediate school—very much earlier than in schools in the United States. Every pupil must take some industrial training. Approximately 17 per cent. of the total time in the primary grades and in the general course of the intermediate school is devoted to graded vocational instruction. The special intermediate vocational courses consist of farming and trades for boys and housekeeping and household arts for girls. There are 13 large agricultural schools in the Philippines, 15 farm schools, and 162 settlement farm schools, with grounds about them ranging in area from 30 to 2,000 acres. There are over 4,000 school gardens and more than 100,000 home gardens directed by the school."

Not the least remarkable effect of the industrial training in the schools, says Mr. Ryan, has been social:

"In the Philippines, as elsewhere, education has often been regarded as something which enables one to get out of work. When gardening was first introduced as regular class work in the Philippines it was a common sight to see pupils marching to school with servants carrying their hoes. 'To appreciate the present-day attitude of the educated class and to realize how much has been done,' says a recent report of the Director of Education, 'it is only necessary to recall the early days, when a clerk would feel insulted if asked to carry a book or close a window; when a large part of the pupils came to school with servants carrying books and umbrellas, and when American teachers were told by prominent Filipinos that the carrying of a box or suitcase would lead to loss of social prestige.'"

The schools, we read further, "have all but completed the task of giving the Filipino people the first essential for nationality—a common language." That language is English, "not because of any desire to impose a foreign language, but because there was no such thing as a common language in the islands before the Americans came." Native teachers have now largely replaced American teachers in every rank. And this whole remarkable educational development, says Mr. Ryan, "has not cost the American Government one cent":

"The Philippine Government has paid all of its own expenses since civil government was established, including education. And the first year the Filipino elective assembly actually got control of finances it appropriated $15,000,000 for schools in addition to the usual yearly appropriation of the Bureau of Education."

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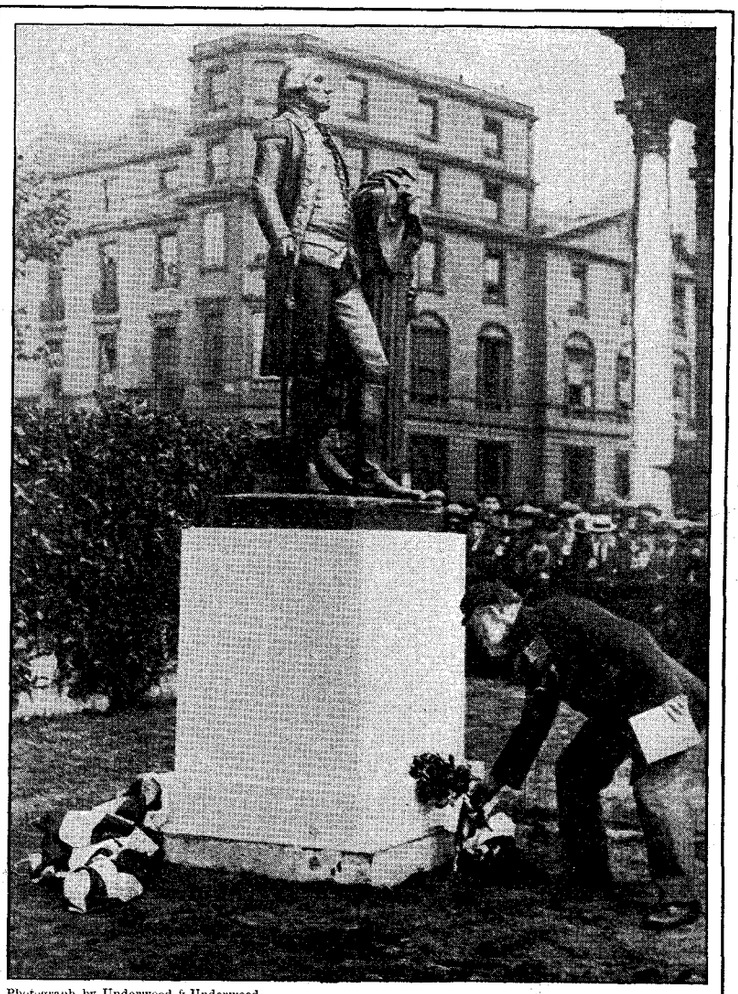
GEORGE WASHINGTON IN ENGLAND

LONDONERS, IT SEEMS, accept as a matter of course the statue of George Washington recently installed in Trafalgar Square, a site which it shares with Nelson and one or two others of Britain's national heroes. One of the few persons exhibiting curiosity about it the day after its unveiling, reports a London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, was "an elderly dustman, who, after a laborious explanation by a friend, remarked, 'Oh, yes, an American; that's right.'" Yet in the growing list of public monuments in England which celebrate the friendship of Great Britain and the United States, none, as the London *Daily Telegraph* notes, more dramatically symbolizes "the stanchness and stability of the historic reconciliation of two peoples" than does this bronze likeness of a one-time "rebel" who is now acclaimed in England as "one of the greatest Englishmen who ever lived." This bronze replica of Houdon's famous work, the marble original of which stands in the rotunda of the State Capitol in Richmond, Va., is a gift from the people of Virginia to the people of Great Britain. It was unveiled on June 30. A few days before similar ceremonies had marked the placing of busts of Washington, also gifts from America to the British people, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in the Town Hall at Liverpool, and in Sulgrave Manor, the Northamptonshire home of Washington's ancestors.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

WASHINGTON IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

Englishmen, said Lord Curzon, proudly welcome this statue, "because, tho he fought us and vanquished us, he was fighting for ideals and principles which are as sacred to us as they are to the American people."

In his speech of presentation President Henry Louis Smith, of the Washington and Lee University, the dispatches tell us, remarked that the Houdon statue was the effigy of one "who forsook Great Britain's flag, rejected her sovereignty, and fought against her King," but that "with splendid and characteristic magnanimity she had answered the challenge by placing the one-time rebel on a pedestal amid the mighty monuments and memories of Trafalgar Square." With this gift, he said, his committee brought assurance of "the undivided fellowship and friendship of the great body of American citizens," since "the shrill cries of hate that were sometimes heard were but the clamor of a narrow and turbulent shore-line, not the voice of the great deep that lay beyond." Claiming to speak for "the thinking millions of America," he added to his message the plea that "the English-speaking nations of the world, so recently united in war, should unite again for the more complex tasks of peace, and in closest and most unselfish cooperation enter at once upon a joint program of world leadership and reconstruction."

Lord Curzon, in accepting the statue on behalf of the people of Great Britain, said some might ask why it was that Englishmen "gladly and proudly welcomed the statue of Washington." The answer, he went on to say, was—

> "Because he was a great Englishman—one of the greatest Englishmen that ever lived; because, tho he fought us and vanquished us, he was fighting for ideals and principles which are as sacred to us as they are to the American people, and which are embedded in the very fibers of our common race."

Speaking of the statue as a symbol and a sign, he continued:

> "It is a mark of the fact that the two branches of the great English-speaking race are now and henceforth indissolubly one. It is now more than a hundred years since we last fought, and that conflict was one of which none of us are proud and of which some of us are very much ashamed. We can never fight again. I should like to add that we can never quarrel again. We ought never to quarrel again. The idea is such that if anybody got up on a public platform and uttered it in this country he would be hooted from the place. I believe and hope that the same sentiments prevail in your country. But not merely can your nation and mine engage never to fight and never to quarrel; we can do a great deal to prevent other nations from fighting. That, I submit, is the main function and duty that lies upon us in the future. It is by the example we set, by the common sacrifices that we have endured and are prepared to endure again, by the friendly counsel and cooperation of our ambassadors and statesmen, by the resolute determination of our people, by the influence of the press of both countries—and would that greater restraint were sometimes put upon it, whether it be on one side or the other—it is by these influences that we should endeavor to see that the peace of the world is insured. It is a great and powerful weapon that is in the hands of these two great nations, and if our use of it is inspired by the temperate judgment, the lofty nobility of soul, and the unselfish purpose of George Washington, we ought to be able to use that weapon for the inestimable advantage of mankind."

In an editorial on the American gift of Washington's statue under the heading "The Great Reunion," the London *Daily Telegraph* says:

> "We see the American Revolution now in its true perspective It was only one of our domestic quarrels, an episode in the long struggle of Englishmen for freedom and self-government; and England itself was almost as much divided upon the main

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questions at issue as the Thirteen Colonies themselves. In the end democracy triumphed in Britain, as it did in America, and privilege and oligarchy were vanquished in the one country as they had been in the other. The Reform Act of 1832 was the sequel and complement to the Declaration of Independence. The sundered English-speaking peoples have traveled on parallel paths and have been aiming for the same goal.

"So, naturally, what little bitterness has been left by the memory of that old conflict, in which we were worsted, should long since have died out. In Great Britain that is the case. . . . So we welcome the gift which the Virginians have so gracefully and generously bestowed upon us, and rejoice to have the image of Washington set up in the very center of our capital, a memorial of a hero who belongs to our race and speech, and a memento of an honorable feud which is passing into a still more honorable friendship."

A GERMAN SLAM AT OUR LITERATURE

AMERICAN LITERATURE, it seems, is in a parlous state, because it is dominated by the will and taste of "the universal Philistine, the pioneer, and the victorious Puritan." Moreover, "in the feminine dominance in American art and literature we have another reason for its shallowness, its insincerity, its imitativeness," since "in America the women are the bulwark of Puritanism, of intellectual reaction, and of moralistic art." Nor is this all. The American, we are told, "is autointoxicated; moral cowardice, the fear of telling the truth, especially about America and the American, has made him, as was inevitable, the victim of his own illusions, sensitiveness, and vanity." And added to Philistinism, Puritanism, feminism, and moral cowardice, according to the same authority, there is still another pernicious influence which affects our literature. This is "the press, the newspaper and magazine press of the United States." These rather unflattering generalizations occur in a lecture delivered last spring before the English seminar of the University of Berlin, and are quoted with something of indignation by Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia, in the Sunday magazine supplement of the New York *Times*. His indignation is not lessened by the fact that the lecturer was a German-American—one of that very small minority of German-Americans, Professor Matthews explains, who at heart are not Americans at all. "This native son of California," he remarks, "evidently enjoyed keenly the opportunity of telling his fellow Germans that America is inhospitable to literature and art."

This University of Berlin lecturer, it seems, concedes "pure genius" to Edgar Allan Poe, but explains that "Poe was not in essence American, but universal—a singer out of time, out of place—one whose inspiration, however, owes something to the German master, E. T. A. Hoffmann." Emerson "had plunged deep in the transcendental thought of the German philosophers of the last century," but "he gave no expression to the soul of the living America." Walt Whitman is "the one Titan in American literature," but he is "the prophet of what America might have been, not of what it is." This discouraging critic then explains that—

"In America we must reckon in literature, as in politics, with a democracy . . . which has canceled all democratic values and arrived at the opposite pole of a political absolutism. In art such a pseudo-democracy means, for example, that passion in literature is reduced to false and vapid sentimentality—that beauty is feared and prettiness worshiped—that the cleansing, elevating spirit of tragedy is loathed and replaced by brutal sensationalism; that realism is tabu and romanticism rampant."

Turning to the American newspapers and magazines, he says:

"This press is the library, the school, and the church of the common man. . . . The war has revealed the dishonesty and unbelievable corruption of this press as nothing has ever done before. . . . This press has now become suspect—but its power over its victims is almost as mighty as ever. . . . This torrent of falsehood, of suppressed or garbled news, of sensation and filth, of folly, hideous and slipshod English, vulgarity and bad taste is poured into the soul of the American people day after day. . . . Is it to be wondered at that the delicate flower of a national literature can not bloom in soil swept by these tornadoes, these avalanches of a corrupt and frenzied journalism?"

It is in the field of drama, according to this lecturer whose name Professor Matthews does not reveal to us, that "American literature has failed most grievously." In fact, remarks his Columbia commentator, "an American reader of this German dissertation finds himself wondering why the lecturer should have spent so much time in the depreciation of a thing so valueless as American literature appears to his alien eyes." There is hope for our literature, we learn further, only when it shall have forgotten its Anglo-Saxon descent:

"When the American national masterpieces finally appear they will not be English in spirit. In America the language, like the population, is undergoing a slow but steady metamorphosis. The influx of strange tongues will serve to influence this great change, just as the influx of alien blood will influence the national poetic spirit. . . . There is more feeling for art and poetry in the simple-hearted peasant from Italy, Hungary, and Lithuania than in the commercialized descendants of the *Mayflower* immigrants or those of the First Families of Virginia. German and Jewish names abound among the most interesting and important American authors and artists of to-day, not to mention the foreign blood in some of the famous writers of the immediate past, the German element in Poe and Joaquin Miller, the German-Jewish in Bret Harte, and it is reported Bayard Taylor and Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Dutch element in Whitman, the French in Sidney Lanier and Thoreau, and the Irish in a great number of other writers. . . . . .

"The slowly forming art and literature of the United States are no longer Anglo-Saxon. A glance at the reviews, magazines, and art catalogs will verify this. The modern American novelist whose work most faithfully and spaciously reflects the life and spirit of the new America is an American of German descent. The most fearless, radical, and catholic critic is a descendant from Bavarian and Oldenburgian stock. . . . He differs from most other American writers in that he does not fear to tell the truth about American weaknesses and that the national vanities, prejudices, and obsessions excite only his relentless ridicule. His destructive warfare upon the passion of Puritanism; upon the moral cowardice and intellectual provincialism of his countrymen has already served to clear a little ground for the sincere artist and the honest thinker."

For some reason Professor Matthews has cut out of this quotation the names of the supernovelist and supercritic. Explaining that he quotes the "malevolent absurdities" of the lecturer because "they disclose the desire and the intention of not a few unassimilated aliens (sometimes natives of America, but still strangers in a strange land) to deny that the people of the United States are now 'Anglo-Saxon,'" he goes on to say in conclusion:

"We of the older American stock, proud of our descent from Puritan and the pioneer, proud also of our inheritance of the English language, of English literature, and of the ideal of liberty within the law—we in our pride have been wont to think that those who came to us from across the seas wanted to share our inheritance and to adopt our ideals. The Dutch, the French Huguenots, the Scotch-Irish were absorbed and became 'Anglo-Saxon' in spirit if not in blood. They were most satisfactorily assimilated; and they were glad to be joined unto us.

"But there are now many signs—and this Berlin lecture by a native son of California may be received as one of them—that there are later elements in our population which do not desire to be assimilated and which are bent on refusing to accept the 'Anglo-Saxon' heritage of language and literature and law. They reject Puritanism and vaunt themselves as Impuritans. They restlessly insist on remaining aliens; and they propose to set up their own standards, not only in literature, but in every department of life. They are aggressive, pugnacious, and vociferous; and some of them are not without ability. They are only a noisy minority; and there is no danger that they will ever become a majority. But their ideas are abhorrent; their purpose is pestilent; and we may not find it an easy task to reduce them from pernicious activity to innocuous desuetude."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

MILLIONS STARVING IN LENINE'S PARADISE OF ATHEISM

"FEAR OF DIVINE VENGEANCE upon 'holy Russia' for the sins and atheism of its present rulers" is said in the dispatches to out-terror the terror of starvation that is driving millions of hungry Russian peasants from the parched farms to the wretched cities in search of food. Petrograd, the once gay capital of the Czars, presents, we are told, a picture for which the world's history has no parallel. For famine is no sooner ended in China than it begins in Russia, where 20,000,000 people are calling upon humanity to save them from starvation. The drought which has affected the whole world has in many sections of that unhappy land, say news dispatches, opened crevices in the parched ground, dried up the streams, and left the people little more than dying vegetation to eat. In the huge wheat belt of east central Russia, extending from the region of Samara on the Volga to Perm, the population are said to be leaving their homes in a panic-stricken exodus westward. Wails of desperate fear and cries from the Russian Church for help are heard in Berlin, Paris, London, and in this country. "Fearful famine in Russia," runs an appeal from the head of the Orthodox Russian Church, the Patriarch Tikhon, of Moscow, to the archbishops of York and Canterbury, which is published in many papers. "Greatest part must die of hunger. In those regions which ordinarily produce most breadstuffs, all grain now annihilated by drought. Epidemics following in wake of famine. Immediate help large scale imperative. Populace deserting fields and houses and running eastward, crying, 'Bread!' Send immediately bread and medicines."

But Russia must first release her American prisoners if she would get aid from the United States. In replying to the appeal of Maxim Gorki, the famous Russian author, Chairman Herbert Hoover, of the American Relief Administration, is quoted in press reports as saying that this is the *sine qua non* of any assistance afforded by America. With proper guaranties of non-interference, facilities for the workers, and free transportation of supplies, Mr. Hoover expresses a willingness on the part of the Commission "to furnish necessary supplement of food, clothing, and medical supplies to 1,000,000 children in Russia as rapidly as organization can be effected."

What with famine, a plague of locusts, cholera, and political chaos, Russia, in the words of an observer, is suffering an "Iliad of overwhelming woes," but it seems at present unlikely that organized relief can be sent into the stricken area, unless the Soviet Government retreats from its present position. Some of the European governments confess their inability in face of the problem, and "even if it were not for the political obstacles," says the Washington *Evening Star*, "the relief of the famine and cholera sufferers in Russia would be a task of extraordinary difficulty." The "horrible conditions in Russia are the result of the demoralization incident to the breakdown of government and the substitution of Soviet rule. Probably Russia would have suffered from both disease and famine in any conditions, but not so hopelessly as with the entire political organization disrupted and controlled by a handful of fanatical theorists." This view appears to be borne out by the fact that in spite of the great need and the numerous appeals from private sources, no official call for help has been issued by the Soviet Government. Instead, George Tchitcherin, Russian Soviet Foreign Minister, is quoted in press dispatches as saying that his Government "can not ask for American relief representatives when we have no existing relations." So the official organ *Izvestia*, of Moscow, plucks up courage and proffers this rhetorical remedy: "We must organize a firm front against all the difficulties of our present situation. If the revolutionary spirit is alive in us we shall have strength to survive this last misfortune."

But fine phrases feed no stomachs, and it is reported that a wave of terror born of superstitious fears has affected the starving millions. For this reason the Assembly rejected the proposal of the Central Soviet of Moscow to seize ecclesiastical stores for the state. They did not dare further to arouse the fury of the people. Describing the situation, Walter Duranty writes in the New York *Times:*

"Millions of human beings are literally on the verge of death by starvation. It is a national disaster on a scale the modern world has never known outside of China.

"The accounts state that what is now happening in central Russia is a repetition on a gigantic scale of the flight of the French peasant population before the German invaders. The roads leading westward are crowded with miserable fugitives whose wagons are piled up with household goods, children, and the aged, drawn by skeleton horses and oxen with bones showing through their skins. Thirst with all its sorrows is added to the sufferings of starvation, and it is estimated that barely 5 per cent. of these unhappy people will survive the desperate journey.

"Even in Moscow the food supply, according to those just returned, is terribly curtailed. Salted herring and thin gruel of millet, wheat, and oats are the only food the majority has tasted since early spring.

"The regions worst afflicted by drought present a dreadful picture. Beneath a sky of steel gray the fields are parched and the wheat withered on the stalk. In the ground long fissures have appeared, until it seems to the terrified peasants that the earth herself is opening her mouth to swallow them.

"Since March no rain has fallen. Wells and springs have dried up until there is no water for man or beast.

"The political effects of the tragedy may be decisive. It is reported a flood of religious fervor is advancing toward Moscow that will sweep away the last remnant of Soviet power like chaff in a hurricane. Such central authority as may remain in the universal anarchy is expected to be wielded by Tikhon, Patriarch of Moscow—in other words, by the Orthodox Church."

Failing this, "what is to be the end of this stupendous national tragedy?" asks the Baltimore *Sun*, which, in common with other representative papers, is stirred with sympathy for the helpless victims of physical deprivation and political misrule. "Were Russia like other countries, a week would not pass before the world's fleets of mercy and the world's humanitarians would be hastening to her succor." The spectacle she presents is "enough to move the hardest hearts; but the black beast of Bolshevism has cut her off from the rest of mankind. If she can escape from that cruel monster the world will be quick to bind up her wounds and nurse her back to health." But we may not wait for that, for, "except civilization save them," says *The Commercial Tribune* (Cincinnati), "this debauched and destitute people must perish from the face of the earth." It may be that the Soviet Government, which has made no appeal for the sufferers, "are careless that the people perish." That would leave fewer in possession of the land which the Government would loot:

"None the less there is appeal to the people of America to give aid, even as they have already when they had opportunity given aid, in Russia as elsewhere. The very fact of the conditions existing in Russia is an all-sufficient appeal for succor, an appeal that no American will let go unheeded once assured that his help can be made to reach the people who are being

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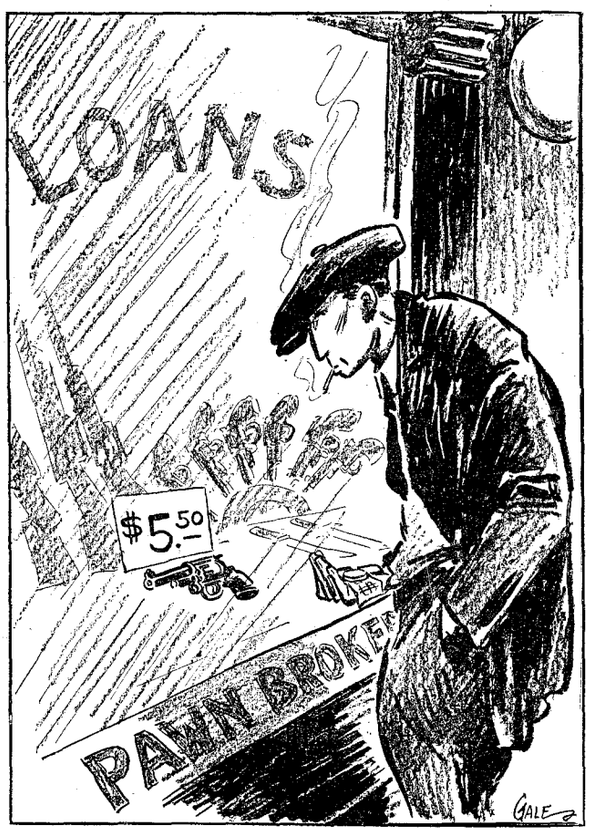
damned to make a Soviet holiday. If Russia is not relieved it will be the fault of the same human hyenas who have wrought her ruin."

It is reported that it will require $40,000,000 a month to feed the famine sufferers, but if it is necessary for the world to go to the aid of Russia, as it has gone to the aid of China, declares the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "it will do so without hesitation in the name of humanity." In this case the task will carry with it "a kind of reward, for no longer will the country that has suffered under the oppression of the Czars and now suffers under the oppression of revolutionary leaders be able to shroud itself behind a veil as inviolate as the olden veil of the temple. There will be light in Russia." But while Russia starves it has been reported that she is preparing for new wars. It is a "brutal sort of irony" to represent this in the public press, exclaims the New York *Globe*, declaring: "What the world needs in its dealing with Russia is not more lies or more wars, but more of that impartial humanitarianism upon which the Red Cross was founded."

NEGLECT OF THE CHURCH JANITOR—The church janitor does all the dirty work in cleaning out the house of God, but seldom gets a note of praise, or even so much as a kind word, from pulpit or pew, complains *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* (Christian), which has failed to find in any of the books of church methods "a single chapter devoted to suggestions and inspiration for this most important personage." Perhaps, this journal suggests, it is because in the rich churches the janitor is merely a hired menial whose only connection with the church, so far as the congregation can see, is to clean it and make it fit for their presence. But, says *The Herald:*

"The position of caretaker of the house of God can be made one of the most consecrated offices of service in the entire church; and especially is this true where there is a large modern equipment. In far too many cases the janitor is permitted to think that his work is simply to fire the furnace and carry out the ashes. The building is rarely swept, and never dusted except by the clothes of the congregation. Time and again we have seen it necessary even for the minister to secure a cloth and dust the Bible and pulpit before he begins his service. Sunday-school rooms have a disheveled appearance, the chairs being left just as the pupils left them on the previous Sunday. The exterior of the church is no more inviting. The churchyard grows up in high grass and weeds. Not a single flower or bit of shrubbery is planted, and no attempt whatever made to cooperate with God in so beautifying the church grounds as to make them one of the most inviting and admired spots in all the countryside. Surely the church has been wofully remiss in not magnifying the position of its janitors, making them feel that theirs is a work in which may be put much honest love and genuine consecration for the good of God's cause. And they should be taught the thousand and one little ways in which they can add to the comforts of the congregation, by proper heating, ventilating, and otherwise; and by which they can beautify the church and its surroundings until they will find a real pride and pleasure in its upkeep."



THE MARKET QUOTATION ON HUMAN LIFE.

—Gale in Los Angeles *Times*.

THE NECESSITY OF PISTOL-TOTING

"PROHIBIT THE SALE OF ARMS to stop crime? Bah!" Thus does one of the editors of *Field and Stream* (New York) dismiss the claim of an Iowan clergyman and a United States Senator that prohibiting the sale of small arms would prevent crime, the editor arguing that the effect of such a statute would be exactly the reverse of what its advocates desire, since the criminal would still go armed, while all good citizens would obey the law. As told in these pages on June 25, a minister writes in *The Baptist Record* (Pella, Iowa), that pistol-toting forms part of "a vicious circle of crime," and enters an earnest plea for a program of reform against a "program of murder, suicide, robbery, hold-up, and crime of every description traceable to the gun industry." Senator John K. Shields, evidently moved by a similar theory, has introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of small arms and carrying pocket-pistols and revolvers concealed about the person by prohibiting the transportation of them through the United States mails or by interstate common carriers. Rather than this further inhibition of personal liberty, "better make it a law that every citizen of age must own a registered weapon, teach every public-school boy how to use one, and impose a life sentence on armed robbery or assault," suggests Capt. Paul A. Curtis, Jr., one of its editors, in *Field and Stream*. "We will then soon put the quietus on crime and have a citizenry to be reckoned with. We have had enough of prohibition; let's have a little common sense." He explains:

"The point which we wish to bring out is that there is an anti-firearms law upon the panel of almost every State legislature in the Union for consideration, the purpose of which is not to record the sale of arms to stop crime, but to prohibit the sale of arms to stop crime.

"Truly we are in a dangerously Puritanical age when a few mollycoddles, with good intentions, can try out their theories for the prevention of crime at the expense of every honest, red-blooded man in the land.

"The Constitution of the United States plainly proclaims the right of every citizen to possess and to bear arms. But the Constitution does not seem to be a bulwark of protection when it can be torn to tatters by any minority who care to add an amendment to try out their pet theories of helping their weaker brothers."

Holders of securities in firearms companies might well agitate for uniform laws which would arm honest people, where necessary, and disarm the malefactor, says *The Wall Street Journal*, remarking that "so far as New York is concerned the Sullivan Law is a dangerous sham," because, so far as experience seems to prove—

"It sends to jail honest people ignorant of the law, and it makes the armed miscreant safe in carrying a gun, because it makes no distinction about robbery under arms. The small-arms companies do not make their dividends out of the burglar patronage. The burglars make their dividends largely out of the

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sloppy thinking and teaching of newspapers like *The Baptist Record.*"

However, the Chicago *Tribune*, one of the leading papers of the Middle West, no longer accepts advertisements of revolvers, and *Farm, Stock and Home* (Minneapolis) comments briefly: "Evidently *The Tribune* realizes there is little difference between advertising revolvers and any other burglar's tools. May other publications see a similar light."

MORE NURSES *VS.* BETTER NURSING

SAIRY GAMP AND HER TRIBE were not banished years ago, as we had fondly believed. The old black bonnet, the rusty umbrella and gin bottles, are locked in the limbo of forgotten things, but *Sairy's* modern counterpart is still with us, "somewhat chastened by the competition of the trained nurse, but still doing business wherever she can impose herself on a too-confiding public." This is the latest blast against the idea that the shortage of nurses can be met in part by the provision of short training courses which will enable women to learn enough to do elementary nursing. Both views have been presented in THE LITERARY DIGEST. A short-term school for nurses now in operation in Chicago was described in our issue of March 5 in quotations from the founder, who strongly upheld its efficacy. But on May 21 a Chicago nurse was quoted to the effect that "a good nurse is not made in a few weeks; she is developed after months and years of carefully planned routine." This is also the belief of Miss Isabel M. Stewart, of Teachers College, Columbia University, who sounds a warning in the *Survey* against what she considers an impending invasion of modern *Mrs. Gamps* in our sick-rooms. Not all of these women are unscrupulous quacks, she readily admits, but she does insist that a large proportion of them are "ignorant, untrained, and absolutely unfitted to assume the responsibility for caring for sick people." And what drives her to protest is that in spite of this, and in spite of the bitter lessons of the past, "there are a number of people in this country who are making a determined effort to open our doors wide again to our old pre-Nightingale servant-nurse."

The struggle to maintain decent nursing standards has been going on since the first schools for nurses were founded in this country in 1873, says Miss Stewart, and the battle is not yet won by any means. Reactionists who believe in the efficiency of the pre-Nightingale nurse are "active in advertising the virtues of the untrained or semitrained combination of domestic and nurse, who is miraculously to relieve the present shortage of nurses and whose services are to be especially designed for the sick poor and for the rest of us who belong to the unfortunate wage-earning class." But, continues Miss Stewart, writing from the social-service angle in *The Survey:*

"They never have seen anything in nursing except a form of simple manual work requiring some dexterity and a smattering of elementary knowledge which they believe can be obtained in a few weeks or months by any ordinary woman who can read and write. They usually state that they consider any knowledge beyond this a positive detriment and an encroachment on the province of the physician. They believe that a worker of this type will be quite willing, not only to care for the sick in the ordinary family, but to do a considerable share of the housework as well—at the modest sum of $15, or at most of $25, a week. They would reduce the prerequisites of nursing-schools to graduation from grammar schools, or they would admit practically any woman who might desire to enter. They would eliminate a large part of the unnecessary scientific 'trimmings' now taught in nursing schools. They would cut down the whole course to the 'practical essentials' which in their estimation would take a very short time, ranging from a few weeks (in some cases) to a year or, at most, two. Once all this had been accomplished, they promise that large numbers of highly competent women will flock into this field of work and that soon every one will be able to employ a nurse at less cost than one can now employ a cook or housemaid."

However, the people who are struggling against the demoralization of nursing standards "are not indifferent to the needs of the wage-earning family, but they do not believe that the method outlined is an intelligent or democratic or safe method of meeting the situation, and they know from experience that it does not work." They have long recognized the need for another group of workers to supplement the service of professional nurses, both in homes and in institutions, but they insist, we are told, that these workers are not nurses in the modern acceptance of that term, and that they can not be relied upon to care for acute or potentially serious illness. "Pneumonia is the same thing, whether it is in the tenement home or on Fifth Avenue, and it must be fought with skill and trained intelligence or the patient's life may be sacrificed."

But, on the other hand, doctors are realizing that there is an acute shortage of nurses, and that it seems to be impossible to persuade a sufficient number of young women to take the long and arduous training a real nurse must have. To meet the present situation, writes Dr. Douglas Brown, of New York, in *The Times*, "women of high-school education, natural adaptability and refinement, kindly, high-minded, and in good health, should be enabled to take a short, intensive course (if unable to give the time necessary for a higher certificate) and at once become available in a most honorable field that at present leaves much to be desired in quantity, quality, general management, and ability to meet the urgent need of help for those of moderate means." As Dr. Brown explains it:

"The demand for sensible, cheerful women at a moderate wage is great. The supply is small. A three months' intensive course of training, partly in hospital wards, will enable them to take charge of simple cases, act as nurse-companion and as an assistant to the fully trained nurse in serious cases. As a matter of fact, people of moderate means are unable to afford a nurse with their charges of $7 (and $10 in so-called 'twenty-four-hour' cases) on the ground of special knowledge from experience in special fields and which makes the present trained nurse 'a luxury for the very rich only.'"

THE POCKET TESTAMENT LEAGUE — Carrying a Testament in one's pocket is found to be an excellent way of keeping up with the Word of God, according to the evidence of those who have tried the method. For that reason the Pocket Testament League, founded before her marriage by Mrs. Charles M. Alexander, and taken up by the famous singing evangelist and his collaborator, Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, is gradually being adopted by others, we read in *The Continent* (Presbyterian), and "now begins to loom into view as a Christian agency of wide usefulness and probably destined to quite general acceptation." The League's pledge—to carry a Testament constantly in one's pocket and to read a chapter daily—has in it a certain mechanical effect to which certain types of Christians are not readily drawn, we are told; but those who have tried the method say that much more may be derived from it. For instance—

"Singular evidences of this evangelistic effect from the League's simple program have been seen in a recent campaign in Tenafly, N. J.—a suburb of New York—where several men of prominence, regarded by their neighbors as wholly secularized and untouched by any thought of religion, have come under deep conviction of sin without any preaching at all but simply from a general revival of Bible-reading which swept over the community. Like tidings are heard from Harrisburg. The distribution of Testaments by a vigorous committee operating in Philadelphia has spread a new atmosphere through the street-car service and numerous industrial plants. Chapters of the League in State prisons of Pennsylvania, New York, and Oregon elicit testimony that 'Testaments are worth their weight in gold' among the convicts. Manifestly there is a value in the movement which aggressive Christian workers must not discount."

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Have You Had Your Iron Today?

Look—

Men and Women

For that "3 o'clock Fatigue"

JUST what you've always wanted—a little five-cent, pocket package of luscious raisins! Sold at all drug, grocery, candy and cigar stores.

Tender, meaty, seedless fruit-meats—brimful of *new energy* for you to use when your speed slackens in the afternoon (at 3 o'clock, say the efficiency experts).

No waiting! They're 75% pure, energizing nutriment (146 calories) in practically *pre-digested form* which *goes to work at once!*

Rich in blood-building food-iron also—frequently the one lack that keeps thousands under par.

A great reviver for tired men and women and a wholesome, natural, safe sweetmeat for the children, too.

Buy at Noon

Always buy at noon so you'll have them for your afternoon refreshment—make that your daily, profitable habit.

These little raisins are both *good* and good *for* you—so don't forget them. Buy *every day* at lunch-time for that "3 o'clock pick-me-up." Try now. See how delicious—how they restore your energy.

Look for This Display Carton on Your Dealer's Counter

Sold at All Drug, Grocery, Candy and Cigar Stores—5c

LITTLE Sun-Maids—5c

Packed just like "big-sister" Sun-Maids in a great, modern sanitary plant in California. Wholesome, sweet and clean. If your dealer has no stock, due to faster selling than he anticipated, send 5c for trial package by parcel post.

California Associated Raisin Co.

Membership 13,000 Growers

DEPT. A-1308 FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

To Dealers: If out of stock, due to fast selling, send handy coupon to your jobber for immediate emergency supply.

Dealer's Emergency Order Coupon

(Send to your jobber)

_____

(Write in jobber's name)

_____

(Jobber's address)

Please ship to me at once..... cases (1 gross of 1½-oz. packages to the case) Little Sun-Maids, and charge my account.

_____

(Your name)

_____

(Your address) A-1308

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

WHEN in a recent issue the editorial pen was discovered to have slipt to the extent of crediting Theocritus to the Latins instead of to the Greeks, we braced ourselves for a deluge of corrections. But after two months only one protest has reached us, and that from far-away Honolulu. We reprint this letter, with its impressive array of signatures:

Editor LITERARY DIGEST, New York.

DEAR SIR:

On page 32 of your magazine for June 11, 1921, occurs the following: "The old Latin poet Theocritus." The following pupils of McKinley High School, far out in Hawaii, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, remote from centers of culture, are convinced that Theocritus was not Latin but Greek.

GERTRUDE NIPP	PAUL J. LAU
GOONZO YAMASHITA	RUBY LEONG
SHIZUO TSUCHIYA	EDITH AH CHUNG ING
RUTH WAKAYAMA	ELLA LEONG
CHARLES EHL	VALENTINE RICHARD
ISABELLE SOUZA	EDGAR B. MARSTON,
KAM DAI CHING	CHUNG SUNG BHOK
ALLEN SONODA	SUEKO OKITA
ATOON CHUN	M. KNEPPER, *Teacher*.

HONOLULU, T. H., June 24, 1921

THE following virile variation on an old theme is printed in the London *Mercury:*

A SONG TO THE VALIANT

BY WILSON MACDONALD

I'll walk on the storm-swept side of the hill
In my young days, in my strong days,
In the days of ardent pleasure.
I'll go where the winds are fierce and chill—
On the storm-swept side of the daring hill—
And there will I shout my song lays
In a madly tumbling measure.
Hilloo the dusk,
And hilloo the dark!
The wind hath a tusk
And I wear its mark.
The day's last spark hath a valiant will:
Hilloo the dark on the wind-swept hill!
From the hour of pain
Two joys we gain—
The strife and the after-leisure.

. . . . . .

I'll walk on the sheltered side of the hill
In my old days, in my cold days,
As the sap of life is waning.
I'll find a road where the trees are still—
On the sheltered side of the placid hill—
And dream a dream of the bold days
When the leash of Time was straining.
Adieu the snows,
And the fang that rips!
And hilloo the rose
With her velvet lips!
Where the brown bee sips with his gorgeous lust
I'll pay back earth with her borrowed dust;
Nor shall I grieve
At the clay I leave
But joy in the gifts I'm gaining.

Lord, hear thou the prayer of a poet's soul,
In his fire days, when his lyre plays,
And his song is swift with passion.
Give to him prowess to near the goal,
While his limbs are firm and his sight is whole.
Make brief his stay in the dire days
When the paling heart is ashen.
The storm-swept sides
Of the hill belong
To the soul that rides
To the gates of song;
May his days be long where the wild winds play
On the sheltered side let him briefly stay;
When his muse grows dumb
Let the darkness come
In the Orient's fine, swift fashion.

FROM Edna St. Vincent Millay's new volume of verse, "Second April," published by Mitchell Kennerley, New York, we quote four of the shorter poems. Mr. Christopher Morley writes of her: "Miss Millay has gifts which are not too common among poets: the sharp sense of *lacrimae rerum*, vehement love of saying exactly what she means, charming candor of utterance, and sudden piercing felicities. Those who know poetry by its thrill will not fail to recognize the real thing."

CITY TREES

BY EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY

The trees along this city street,
Save for the traffic and the trains,
Would make a sound as thin and sweet
As trees in country lanes.

And people standing in their shade
Out of a shower, undoubtedly
Would hear such music as is made
Upon a country tree.

Oh, little leaves that are so dumb
Against the shrieking city air
I watch you when the wind has come—
I know what sound is there.

ASSAULT

I

I had forgotten how the frogs must sound
After a year of silence, else I think
I should not so have ventured forth alone
At dusk upon this unfrequented road.

II

I am waylaid by Beauty. Who will walk
Between me and the crying of the frogs?
Oh, savage Beauty, suffer me to pass,
That am a timid woman, on her way
From one house to another!

TRAVEL

The railroad-track is miles away,
And the day is loud with voices speaking,
Yet there isn't a train goes by all day
But I hear its whistle shrieking.

All night there isn't a train goes by,
Tho the night is still for sleep and dreaming,
But I see its cinders red on the sky,
And hear its engine steaming.

My heart is warm with the friends I make,
And better friends I'll not be knowing,
Yet there isn't a train I wouldn't take,
No matter where it's going.

PRAYER TO PERSEPHONE

Be to her, Persephone,
All the things I might not be;
Take her head upon your knee.
She that was so proud and wild,
Flippant, arrogant, and free,
She that had no need of me,
Is a little lonely child
Lost in Hell—Persephone,
Take her head upon your knee;
Say to her, "My dear, my dear,
It is not so dreadful here."

A FELICITOUS tribute by an American poet to a brother verse-maker born three hundred years ago "at Winestead-in-Holderness, Yorkshire," is printed in the literary supplement of the New York *Evening Post*. At Nunappleton was the Yorkshire home of Lord Fairfax, where Marvell lived for a time as tutor to Fairfax's daughter, Mary, who is doubtless the maid referred to in Mr. Henderson's poem:

THE POET OF GARDENS

(*For the Tercentennial Year of Andrew Marvell*)

BY DANIEL HENDERSON

Marvell, still your fragrant rime
Prospers on the bough of time!
Far beyond Nunappleton
Have your lovely lyrics run:
Backward to Theocritus,
Forward to the hearts of us!

Walk this new world, splendid ghost!
Watch Manhattan's surging host!
Would you dream our hearts are closes
For your tulips and your roses?
That your lilies and rosemary
Give our souls a sanctuary?
That the bird of silver wing
Nests in our remembering?

Time will dull us; life will harden!
But our thoughts shall keep your garden
Green as when you taught a maid
Latin verses in its shade!
Green as when its wall shut out
Roundhead brawl and royal rout!
Green as when there came to birth
Milton's heaven, Marvell's earth!

Poet, see your sylvan view
Fresh with an eternal dew!

SOME may find reminders of Tennyson's mood and Swinburne's meter in these lines from the London *Mercury* and be glad that the elder gods are not dead. It is a poem, tho, for autumn evenings:

VENUS OVER CAMBRIDGE

BY EDWARD DAVISON

Through the cloister gate when the shadow and silence thickened
As the soft division of twilight trembled between us,
I watched with the gold half-moon till my spirit was quickened
And leapt in my breast to see thee descending, O Venus!

So pure was thy light, so remote, if my eyelids trembled
With the heavy unwonted tears that arose thereunder,
I felt them not then, for the thoughts in my heart assembled
To drink of thee there, tho I wept in that hour for wonder.

And I know not whether again (tho it may be never)
If in grief or joy and with how aged eyes I may find thee
On an evening quiet as this is, and by what river
I shall watch thee set with the moonlit heaven behind thee.

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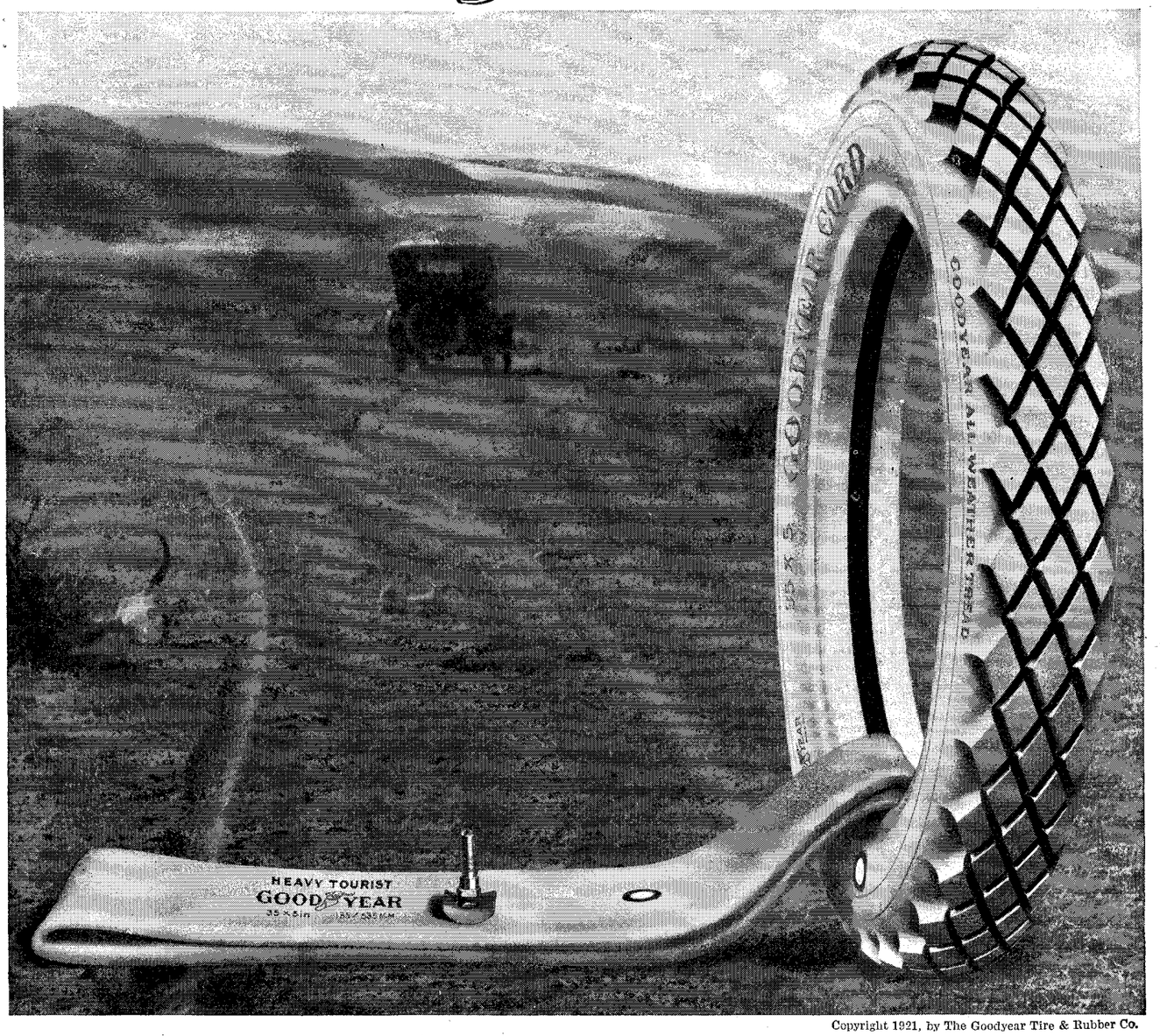
GOODYEAR



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

SMUTS, THE "NEW MAN" OUT OF AFRICA

"SOMETHING NEW is always coming out of Africa," said an old Latin proverb, current nearly two thousand years ago; and its truth is as fresh as the fame of "Jannie" Smuts, observes A. J. Barnouw, writing in *The Weekly Review* (New York), about that "new man" in international statesmanship. Even stranger than a castle-carrying elephant, we are told, is this farmer's son from the "veld" who has become one of the chief supporters of his old enemy, the ancient and mighty British Empire. More than that, reports Sir Philip Gibbs, the noted British correspondent, to the Springfield *Republican*, Smuts is looked upon by many as "the new leader England has been waiting for," a proper successor for Lloyd George. "Why not make Smuts our next Prime Minister?" demands Sir Philip. "A Boer, educated at Cambridge and in arms against us in South Africa, is hardly adapted to be Prime Minister of England, but stranger things have happened in England." The General is called "a man who never looks back for regret or vengeance, but always forward with free and courageous vision," and, the British journalist concludes, "there are men in England to-day in high places as well as low who say he is the man we are looking for." Even this far-reaching suggestion is surpassed by the New York *Evening World*. Britain herself and the world in general recognize, it is argued, that the old British Empire must be transformed into a new congeries of nations, an association which Smuts himself has compared to the arrangement that the League of Nations faultily aimed at. Jan Christiaan Smuts is the logical head of this new and greater British Empire, declared *The World*.

THE NEW NURSE.

—Reid in the New York *Evening Mail*.

Practically the entire press of the United States, which has been showering him with bouquets ever since his appearance in the Irish situation, give the General a place among the world's greatest living statesmen. The Irish-American extremists are practically alone in attacking him, generally on the ground that he may end the British-Irish tangle in such a way that Ireland will not realize its Republican aspirations. Thus *The Irish Press* (Philadelphia) observes sarcastically: "The American press has taken great interest in the activity of General Smuts, some papers printing editorial eulogies of him that would make some heroes of history sit up in their coffins and ask for a match. . . . But a man who sold his own country could not be expected to do better by another country." He has always served high ideals, retorts *The Christian Science Monitor*, of Boston, presenting a far more generally accepted view of the Africander, and he has served them "in a way which has ever inspired a strange confidence that he was not closing his eyes to mistakes, where mistakes were made, and that his devotion was inspired by a much larger concept of things than that involved in the generally accepted meaning of the word patriotism."

"An intensely dramatic episode of history is Britain's summons to Gen. Jan Christiaan Smuts in her hour of need," writes Edwin C. Hill, in the New York *Herald*. After some paragraphs of the sort of praise which must be becoming very common to General Smuts by this time if he subscribes to a press-clipping bureau, Mr. Hill presents this brief biography of the Boer-British leader:

He was born a little more than fifty years ago, on a farm in what is known as the western province, in the Karroo country. His father and his grandfather were farmers. He did his share of the chores about the place until it was time for him to go to school. Inbred in him, as in most Boers, is an ardent love of country life, and especially an affection for the mountains.

In the old Boer household, such as Smuts came from, the coffee-pot is always boiling. With a cup of coffee and a piece of *biltong* (dried meat) the Boer can fight or trek all day long. Smuts's only bad habit, if it can be called a bad habit, is addiction to coffee. He neither drinks liquor of any kind nor smokes, and he eats sparingly.

He is essentially an out-of-doors man and his body is wiry and rangy. He has the stride of a man familiar with long marches and the natural swing of one who is at home in the saddle. He speaks with vigor and sometimes with emotion. The Boer is not a demonstrative or emotional person, and Smuts has much of the racial reserve.

At times he is an inspired orator, and something of his place in the world is due to his eloquent tongue. He seems to lack the tricks of the spellbinder's trade. He is forceful, convincing, and persuasive. After hearing or even reading his speeches his phrases, or at least his meaning, are apt to stick in the mind. Smuts would make a fine trial lawyer, it is said, with reason and logic for the bench and attractive human appeal (most particularly an intimate perception of human nature) for the jury.

He is a great reader, they say. His literary journeys have carried him into the prose and the poetry of several nations at many times. History, fiction, travel, and biography have been well plumbed by him, and he knows as few foreigners know the literature of America, even to George Ade's "Fables in Slang," Peter Finley Dunne's "Mr. Dooley," and Joel Chandler Harris's "Br'er Rabbit." He is also an accomplished linguist, tho it has been said of him that he can be silent in more languages than any man in South Africa.

There is a strong religious trend in the character of General Smuts. He comes of a strain of men who went into battle with supplications to God upon their lips, a stock that held in ridicule and contempt the godless ways of other people. He is much broader, possibly, because of the greater opportunity he has had for study and development in other lands, but he knows his people well and how not to offend their somewhat narrow notions. For example, Smuts is fond of card-playing—old-fashioned whist—and at times indulges this quite innocent proclivity. Yet when a photographer requested permission to photograph a quartet at whist at which he was one he held up his hands in horror.

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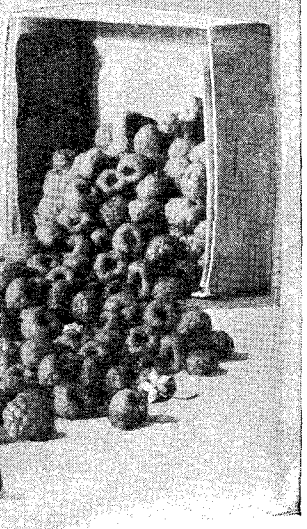

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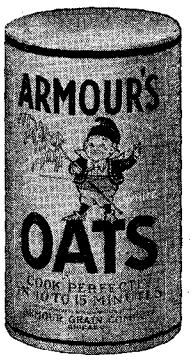

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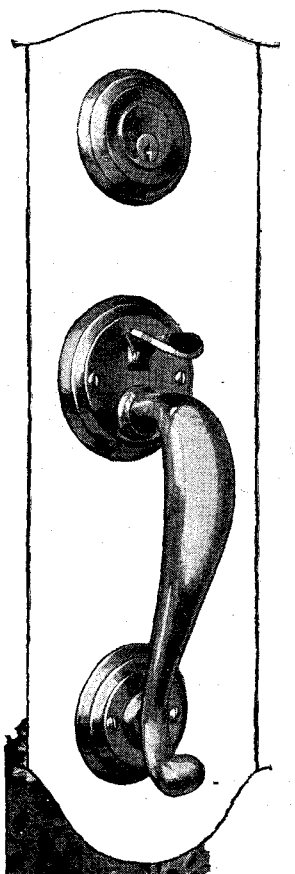

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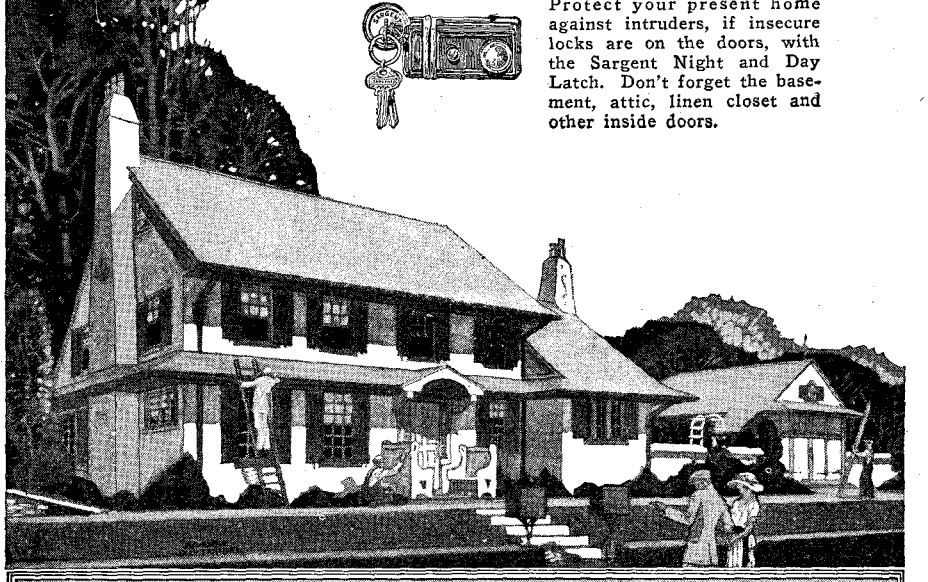

SARGENT
LOCKS AND HARDWARE

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

"If that picture ever got around among my Boer constituents," he said, "it would ruin me politically."

He is an all-round man, so-called, of firm will, determined character, great experience, broad vision, immense tact, and hard common sense. Withal, he is personally a very simple person, and one meeting him for the first time might not visualize these large qualities in his personality. Altho scarcely thirty years of age when the Boers rebelled against the British rule, and altho he entered the army as a private soldier, he developed in the later phases of the war into one of the most brilliant generals on the Boer side.

When the leaders of the shattered Boer forces gathered at Vereeniging to discuss the peace terms with Kitchener in 1902, Smuts, who commanded a flying guerrilla column, was besieging the little mining town of Ookiep. He received a summons from Botha to attend the conference.

The summons was accompanied by a safe-conduct pass, and the signature on the pass read "D. Haig, Colonel." It did not seem probable, then, that Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and Gen. J. C. Smuts would ever stand shoulder to shoulder against a common enemy.

Going back a little, Mr. Hill records that:

Smuts received his early education in the Transvaal, where he was born, and then went to England for a university education in law. He was rather pro-British when he went back home, but he did not advertise this proclivity very strongly because he was practising politics as well as law, and British sympathizers did not prosper well in those days. This was about the time that Dr. Jameson and our own John Hays Hammond made their raid across the border for the purpose of annexing the Boer republics to the British Empire.

Then he became Paul Krüger's State's Attorney, an office which corresponded to our own Secretary of State, and in that position he was able to tell the British statesmen what he thought about them, except that he put his sentiments into diplomatic language. His letters to London were splendid in sentiment and most distressing in results, for they had a good deal to do with bringing on the war of 1899–1902. In the meantime Smuts had gone out and had shot a couple of Jameson's men. On the whole, he was quite anti-British again.

Then came the end of note-writing, and Smuts going into the campaign as a private emerged as a general and a peace commissioner. He also became the best whist-player in the Boer Army. He was a good fighter, too, but he preferred whist, because he thought it was more exciting than killing perfect strangers.

The old Boers thought he was very wicked because he played cards, and, in fact, there are qualities about Smuts which, while quite well known and understood in other lands and among other peoples—among them, that easy tact which smooths over disagreeable situations and makes for amiability—were quite abhorrent to the narrow, hard-shell ideas of the old trekkers. This view of Smuts is illustrated by the nickname he has in his own country, "Slim Jannie," for in the Dutch expression of it "Slim" means tricky, slick, evasive.

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It was as one of the Boer peace commissioners who met General Kitchener and Sir Alfred Milner that Smuts rose to the rank of a statesman. The commissioners had been unable to agree and the Boers returned to their convention of national delegates to obtain new instructions about surrendering unconditionally. For days the convention was at loggerheads. The delegates refused to legislate the republics out of existence. At length Smuts gained a hearing. He told them the truth about the situation. He said that it was impossible to fight longer, that they could expect no help from Europe or America, and that further resistance meant useless bloodshed.

"Brethren," he declared, in what is regarded among South-Africans as one of the most eloquent and certainly one of the most momentous speeches ever made in that country, "we have vowed to stand fast to the bitter end. Let us be men and acknowledge that that end has now come and that it is more bitter than ever we thought it could be. For death itself would be sweet compared with the step which we must now take. But let us bow before the will of God.

"The future is dark, indeed, but we will not give up courage nor hope and trust in God. No one shall convince me that this unparalleled sacrifice which the African nation has laid upon the altar of freedom will be in vain. It has been a war for freedom—and not only for the freedom of the Boers, but for the freedom of all the nations of South Africa. Its results we leave in God's hands. Perhaps it is his will to lead our nation through defeat, through abasement, yes, and even through the valley of the shadow of death, to the glory of a nobler future, to the light of a brighter day."

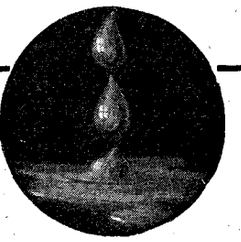
The brighter day was not long in coming. Within a few years, under the leadership of Botha and Smuts, the Union of South Africa rose out of the ashes of war. It comprises a vast territory.

While the Boer republics are out of existence the Boer nation has risen in its place, for the Boers are in the majority throughout the country, and, consequently, they make the country's laws. It has been Smuts's great task to hold together these confederated colonies under a parliament and a liberal constitution and to restrain the old, narrow, still resentful Boers, who cling to the dream of the old days.

It was in this task, we are reminded, that General Smuts was engaged when the Great War began and German aggressions in Africa took him into the field once more at the head of an army. He conquered German East Africa, and then, the writer goes on:

The necessities of the British Empire called him to England to participate in great councils of war-planning and to send his encouraging words out to all regions of the Empire. And finally he assumed a major place at the Peace Conference. There he was distinguished not so much for what he did—tho that was considerable—but for what he opposed. Smuts was the true and sincere spokesman for the liberties of small nations. Here, again, we glimpse a reason for his being summoned to settle the Irish quarrel.

In the gallery of treaty-makers Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Wilson were the seeming great figures. But it was Smuts in the background who contributed largely to the drive of the work. It was he who



The Blind Spot

(Arnold Bennett in one of his famous plays, in describing a big-caliber business man of clear vision in most respects but amazingly obtuse in one particular direction, refers to him as having a "blind spot.")

Modern production and manufacturing methods are conducting a constant war on waste. Machines in all industries are devised to operate automatically or with as few operators as possible. Workers are trained through scientific management to conserve motion and effort in order to get the highest production results.

Factories are designed so that production always moves in a progressive line, never doubling on its track—with daylight steel-sash windows to get the best of the worker's effort. Special care is given to shape of finished products, in order to save freight and handling and shipping. Even the raw materials used in the various industries are made to cut or weave or mold to shapes and sizes that conserve waste.

Yet the one material in universal use—a prime essential in every industry—and in every plant, mill, factory, assembling station of every size and type—is an almost forgotten item, as far as waste is concerned. Oil—the precious mineral—without which not a wheel would turn, is wasted by drops and driblets to an appalling aggregate, amounting to millions a year—for want of proper equipment for storage, filtration, distribution and oil burning.

Possibly this is the big manufacturer's or production man's blind spot.

True it is, at any rate, that a comparatively small percentage of the industries and an even smaller percentage of individual plant units in those industries are users of modern oil conservation equipment.

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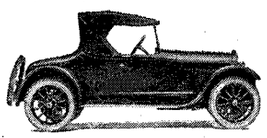
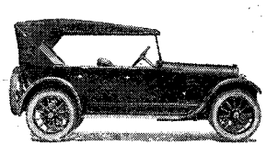
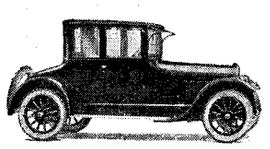
Sixes—A Complete Line for 1922



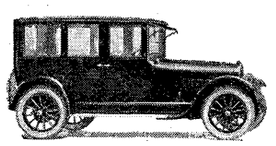
22-Six-44
Three Passenger Roadster



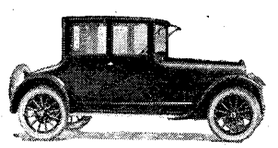
22-Six-45
Five Passenger Touring



22-Six-46
Three Passenger Coupe



22-Six-47
Five Passenger Sedan



22-Six-48
Four Passenger Coupe

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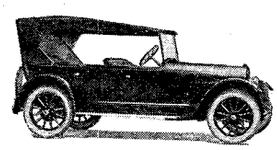
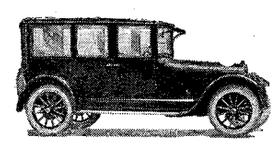


22-Six-49
Seven Passenger Touring



22-Six-50
Seven Passenger Sedan

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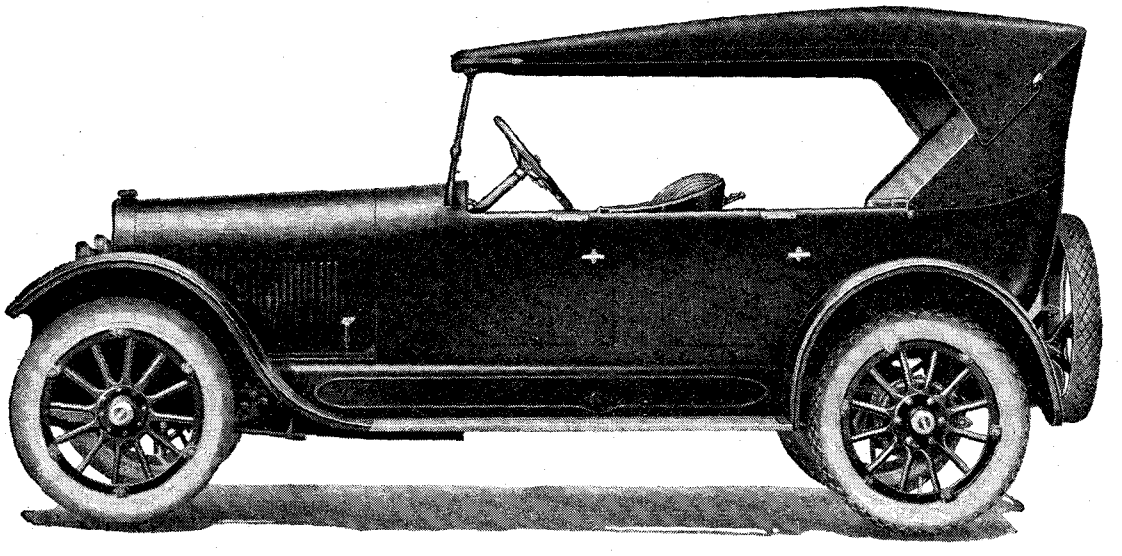

Fours—A Complete Line for 1922

The new four-cylinder Buick has been long in the making. It represents the same constructive advancement as the six-cylinder Buick, sharing the same engineering experience, the same facilities of the immense Buick manufacturing plants, and the same competency of the great nation-wide service organization. And like the Buick Six, the Four has been built to give the maximum of that serviceability for which it was intended.

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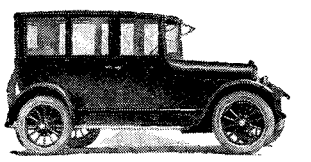

22-Four-37
Five Passenger Sedan

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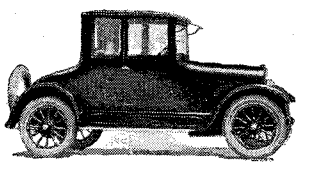
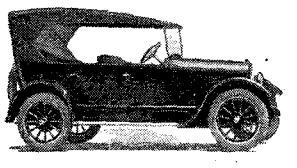
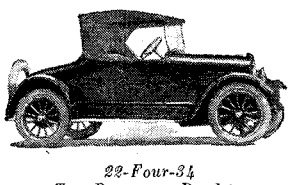


22-Four-36
Three Passenger Coupe



22-Four-35
Five Passenger Touring



22-Four-34
Two Passenger Roadster

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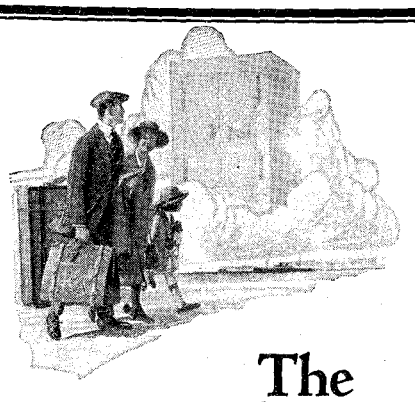

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

really originated the conception of a league of nations, and it was he who presented the first outline of the scheme. Thereafter, he advocated the League and hoped America would enter it.

Smuts helped build the Treaty, altho much was forced into it that he disapproved of. He signed it, saying frankly that he did not like it, and filed a memorandum of protest and explanation. He believed the terms were uneconomic and therefore unsound. He risked it because he believed that some sort of peace had to be made and it was worth taking a chance on how the Treaty would be interpreted and lived up to. He became weary of the endless talk of the Peace Conference.

With remarkable vision he foresaw trouble ahead. He perceived a surly and unrepentant Germany, unwilling to pay the price of folly; a broken and disappointed Austria, gasping for economic breath. He visualized the situation that long endured after the Treaty was signed. His judgment was swiftly confirmed by the numerous wars that threw their fires along the horizon.

Smuts is an internationalist who believes that nationalism has committed suicide and that the safety of civilization depends upon association of nations developing along economic and not purely sentimental lines. He wants to see, for example, an international currency. He believes that the world is really one; that humanity is one and must be so.

"The world has been brought together," he said, "by wireless, indeed, by all communication which represents the last word in scientific development. Yet political institutions cling to old and archaic traditions. Take, for instance, the Presidency of the United States. A man waits for four months before he is inaugurated. The incumbent may work untold mischief in the meantime.

"So with political parties and peoples, the British Empire included. The old prewar British Empire is gone in the sense of colonies or subordinate nations clustering around one master nation. The British Empire itself is developing into a real League of Nations, a group of partner peoples."

Jan Christiaan, Stephen Bonsal recalls in the New York *Times*, has been called "all things to all men," as well as "an opportunist in politics" and "an able compromiser." Mr. Bonsal, who accompanied Smuts on his peace mission into southeastern Europe and saw much of him during the peace deliberations at Paris, expresses an opposite opinion. "He has a way of overlooking unessential details which smaller men stumble over," Mr. Bonsal goes on:

But in matters of principle he has always stood steadfast, like a rock steeple, and no one could know this better than Lord Milner, his adversary of yesterday, his colleague of the British delegation at the Paris Peace Conference.

It must have been strange for these men who had followed widely diverging paths to meet again upon the stage of the World's Great Assizes where Lord Milner played a useful part and General Smuts, by sheer moral force and intellect, achieved a dominant rôle and became a world figure. In one of their passages at arms in South Africa years ago Milner is reported to have pleaded with his young and promising antagonist much in these words:

"Stop, look where you are going, Smuts. You are digging your political grave without very well knowing it, I think. England will never forgive or forget this—and you a Cambridge man—one of our own—"

"Yes! I thought I was almost an Englishman, too," Smuts is said to have answered. "But the Jameson raid proved to me that I wasn't. I'm going with Oom Paul Krüger, not because I'm a Dutchman or a South-African, but because he is right and I want to be right. Perhaps some day England will see who were her real friends and who were her real foes, but in the meantime I shall do my duty as I see it—very clearly."

Neither at this stage nor in any other incident of Smuts's entrancing story is there any comfort for trimmers. At this juncture of affairs Smuts disappointed many English friends who wanted him to rule South Africa for them and he delighted his enemies, for he had them.

"I didn't go in with my own people," said Smuts in after years, "because they were my own people, but because they were right."

RABBITS AND JEWELRY, EGGS AND ADVERTISING, MADE HIM FAMOUS

SELLING eggs and jack-rabbits along with jewelry and using barbers and policemen as extemporary salesmen is a unique method of attracting business, but that was the plan originated by a certain highly successful jeweler of Detroit in order to assault the high cost of living and to buck up his trade and bring in new customers. His shop is said to be on the poorest retail street in the city, but he turned this seeming liability into an asset, and used the fact that he paid small rent as a slogan to prove that he could sell more cheaply than his more fashionable rivals because he had less overhead to bear. Now he is said to be doing a flourishing business, and to be known to every one in the city the flivver made famous. When he started business, we are told in the Philadelphia *Retail Ledger*, Gilbert E. Miller had exactly two dollars in change, a diamond stud, and a five-hundred-dollar stock, which he had bought on money borrowed from a trusting relative. He rented a 12-by-20-foot room from a meat market two blocks from the business district of Detroit and opened his doors to the public some ten years ago. And this, we read, is how he laid siege to the bargain instinct of prospective customers:

Back in 1912 he began running liberal advertisements in which he declared: "Fifteen dollars—that's the rent. You see the difference on the price tag." His little boy had a Shetland pony, and this Miller drest up in a handsome blanket on which he printed: "Fifteen dollars—that's the rent. Use a little horse sense." This was signed, "Miller—Biggest Little Store in Town." The pony, trotting

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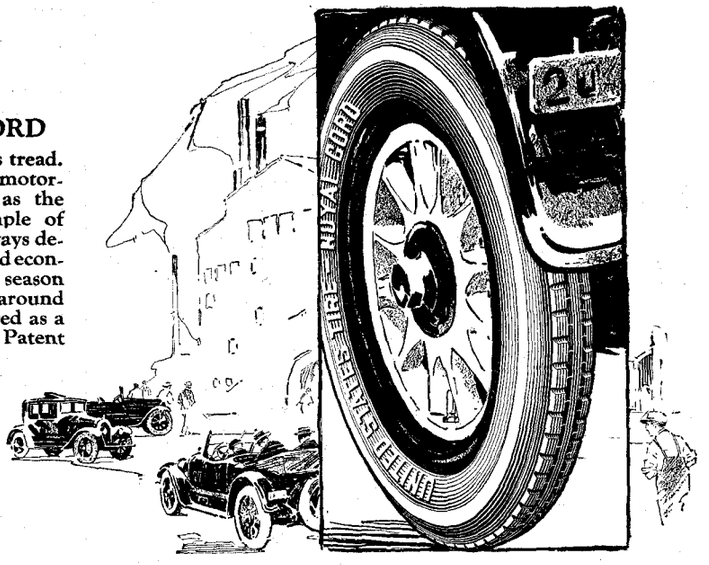
The
U. S. ROYAL CORD

A famous tire—a famous tread. Acknowledged among motorists and dealers alike as the world's foremost example of Cord tire building. Always delivering the same repeated economy, tire after tire, and season after season. The stripe around the side-walls is registered as a trademark in the U. S. Patent Office.



The truth a year ago: a bigger truth to-day-

"Go to a legitimate dealer and get a legitimate tire"

IF it were possible for the thousands of U. S. dealers to gather into one big national convention, the public would have a surprising picture of good tire merchandising.

Probably you would see banners reading like this:—

"We sell tires and tire service—not discounts."

"Our customers demand the *par quality* tire at a *net* price."

"Ask us about the leadership of U. S. Royal Cords."

"The public wants values instead of discounts."

* * *

The sale of U. S. Royal Cord Tires in June, 1921, *more than doubled* that of June, 1920.

People have accepted U. S. Royal Cords as the tire that all other tires are measured by today. The *par quality* tire at a *net* price.

In time to come, the significance of the present year will be even more apparent than now.

1921 will stand out as the year when the public declared itself.

As people say everywhere
United States Tires are Good Tires

When people refused to be mere *transient tire trade.*

When they turned their backs on "discount tires"—and *went to quality* and *stayed with quality.*

* * *

Go to a legitimate dealer and get a legitimate tire.

See the U. S. policy *in operation* as a personal transaction. Buy your tires as you do the other standard products you use.

Let a reputable manufacturer and his reputable dealer take responsibility for your tire economy. Instead of taking it yourself — as "discount tires" make you do.

United States Tires

United States Rubber Company

Fifty-three Factories | *The Oldest and Largest Rubber Organization in the World* | *Two hundred and thirty-five branches*

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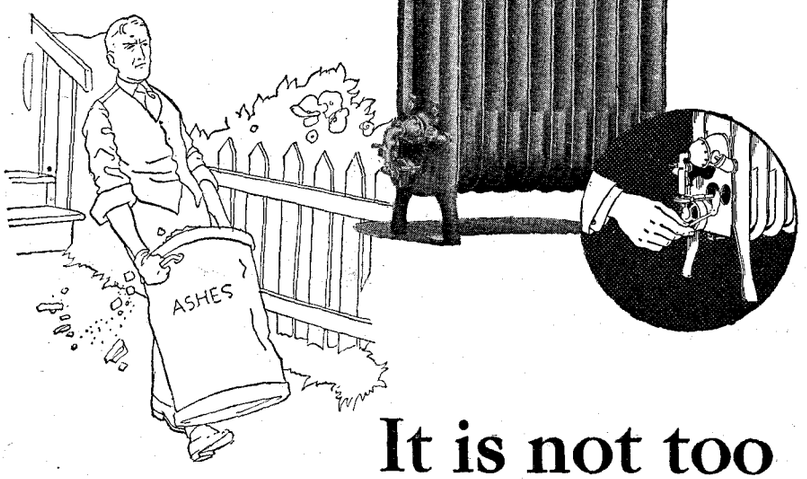
"Steam heat without coal"

Gasteam

No Dust
No Ashes



It is not too early to think about next winter's *heating*

SEND for the GASTEAM Book today. It is full of interest for anyone with a building to heat.

It is particularly valuable for the business man, because it shows how to reduce his cost of doing business.

Retail merchants, for instance—

The old way of heating is wasteful for two reasons. On the one hand is the damage to goods caused by soot, the interest on money tied up in coal, the caretaker's wages, the cost of ash removal, the expensive repairs, and the inevitable waste of heat *in mild weather*.

On the other, is the wasted basement space, given over to boiler, coal bin, and ash cans. The fuel cost of GASTEAM radiators accurately parallels the weather—fuel is consumed only when and *where* it is needed.

You need use only enough radiators to meet requirements, and it takes only a few minutes to generate the full heat capacity of a unit. Automatic regulation insures a minimum gas consumption. Radiators are simple in construction and will last indefinitely.

Send for the* GASTEAM *Book today

JAMES B. CLOW & SONS

General Offices: 534-546 S. Franklin St., Chicago

Sales offices in the principal cities

CLOW

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

around town, attracted a great deal of attention and brought a smile from those who noted the sign he bore. Then they began to wonder who Miller was and just what "The Biggest Little Store in Town" had to offer.

But Miller did not leave them in doubt as to the latter. His printed advertisements, took the public into his confidence, and talked "horse sense" to them.

"If you kept a hotel on Woodward and paid big rent," he told them, "you wouldn't rent a room and bath as cheap as the party who had a small hotel two blocks from Woodward. But if you wanted the room and bath, and the small hotel offered you even a nicer room and a little more attentive and personal service—at half the Woodward price—wouldn't you walk two blocks, even if you wrote your letters on the Woodward stationery? It's exactly that way in the jewelry business—if you are not ashamed of "Grand River" on a jewelry box you can save almost half on any purchase you make this Christmas. There is only one way big stores can pay big rent—that's with big profits—and the big profit is your money."

Miller is one of the cleverest advertisers who ever turned their talents toward selling jewelry, and by no means all of his advertising effort is confined to a liberal use of printer's ink. Instead of the national slogan of "Gifts That Last," Miller might very well use the phrase, "Gifts That Bring New Customers," for it is largely through his judicious distribution of useful gifts that Miller has made his back-street store the best-known jewelry establishment in the city.

The traffic policemen may not read newspaper advertising, but they read Miller's advertising, because every time one of them takes out his fountain pen to make an entry in his note-book he sees this enterprising jeweler's name. Some time ago Miller gave every member of the traffic squad a good fountain pen bearing his name and accompanied by a nice little note of appreciation of the officer's kindness in directing customers to Miller's store.

During the war, Miller's son volunteered and he himself displayed his patriotism in many ways. One of these was also an excellent advertisement. To every member of the Detroit police force he gave a box of three lead-pencils—a red one, a white one, and a blue one—each pencil bearing the recipient's name in gold. Yes, this little gift cost him more than $1,500 but was good advertising.

On another occasion Miller got an opportunity to buy a gross of sterling silver tweezers at a bargain. He knew that it would take a mighty long time to sell a whole gross of tweezers in a jewelry store, but he took the lot. Then he proceeded to drop into the barber-shops of the city and to present a pair of tweezers to each barber, remarking that he would make the latter a present of them. If the barber were not already acquainted with him he would very naturally ask the donor's name, and Miller would merely reply, "Square-Deal Miller." He did not ask the barbers to send customers to him or to return the favor in any way, but he knew that to place a tool in the hands of such talkers as barbers would be excellent publicity just the same.

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Nor does this hustling jeweler forget the general public. For years he has given away such useful articles as yardsticks, rulers, and cut glass, and last winter he gave out 5,000 radiator protectors, each of which bore the legend: "Another satisfied customer." Another custom in vogue with him is to get in touch with newly married couples. In this he co-operates with a publisher, who gives a cook-book to every person applying for a marriage license. Miller has inserted in the cook-book a card inviting the couple to his store, where he makes a contribution to their household goods. This is not enough publicity for him, and he has made two notable assaults on the high costs of living, says the writer:

One of these was a sale of eggs, which at the time were selling in grocery stores for sixty cents a dozen. Miller secured 1,900 dozens of strictly fresh eggs and offered them for sale at thirty-eight cents a dozen, not more than two dozen to a customer. Little advertisements announcing the sale were scattered through the newspapers, declaring, among other things:

"Every egg absolutely guaranteed—just like any diamond or piece of jewelry—your money back if not satisfied. If you find an egg that doesn't stand up just like a rubber ball when you break it, I make good."

Eggs are not very closely related to jewelry, but the crowds came to Miller's jewelry store for them just the same. In fact, they came in such numbers and with such earnestness of purpose that half a dozen policemen were not able to control them. They exhausted Miller's stock of eggs in just fifty-one minutes! In addition, they broke about $200 worth of plate glass for him, but he didn't mind that. It was worth the loss to get the crowds to come to his store.

Jack-rabbits were also sold in Miller's store on one occasion with much the same results. Miller bought several carloads of big Kansas bucks and offered them at six cents a pound. When the crowds overwhelmed the weighers Miller passed out word to let the rabbits go at a quarter flat, and they went in a hurry.

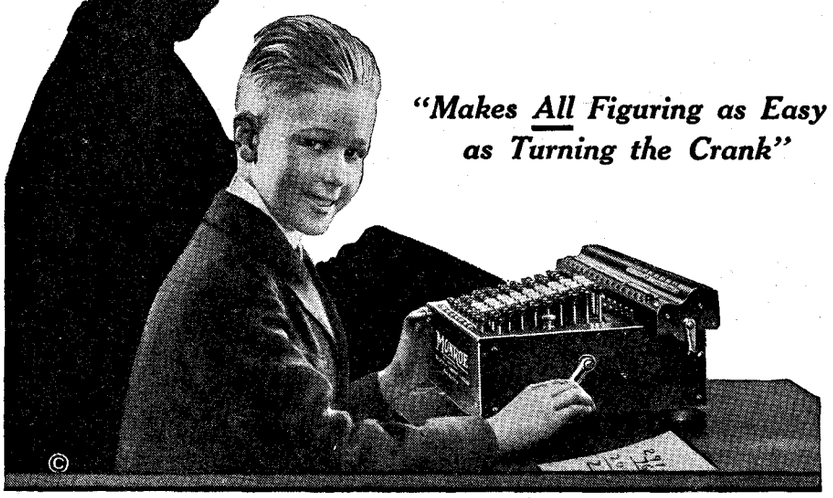
Miller's policies of unique advertising and of guaranteed satisfaction have resulted in phenomenal growth of his business. During his first year in "The Ice Box," as his little room was called, he did a business of about $5,000. Last year his sales totaled approximately $1,000,000. He outgrew his 12-by-20 establishment in a very short time and had to seek larger quarters, but he did not leave his location. He took a lease on a building right across the street, where he now occupies a salesroom 60 by 60 feet and is planning to double this space. In addition, he also leases the building in which he first located and occupies a large part of two floors for his jewelry and repair shops.

Grand River Avenue is still one of the poorest retail business districts in Detroit, but Miller has built his own business district. He gets his share of the shoppers regularly, and when he puts on a special sale the police force orders out the reserves! He has at times been compelled to keep his store open all night to accommodate the crowds.

MONROE

REG. TRADE MARK

Calculating Machine



"Makes All Figuring as Easy as Turning the Crank"

First-Time Accuracy!

J. A. Hiss, in charge of the Tabulating Dept. of the London and Lancashire Fire Ins. Co., Chicago, writes: *"You are always sure of your work with the Monroe, because you can see what's what at all times. There's no pounding away down a long line of figures, hoping you're coming out right. With the Monroe you know you are right and escape continually re-figuring to catch some minor error."*

THE Monroe is the machine of Constant Accuracy. Even your office boy could figure accurately on the Monroe. It gives Visible Proof at every step, and makes possible the immediate detection and correction of any mistakes on the part of the operator.

For example, in doing multiplication problems on the Monroe you have before you (1) the Number to be Multiplied, (2) the Multiplier and (3) the Result. This perfect Monroe Visibility applies to all factors and on all kinds of figure-work.

You simply depress the Monroe keys, turn the crank, and, with the fixed decimal point, any and every move you make on the Monroe is machine-checked before your eyes, either in the dials or on the keyboard.

Thousands of businesses large and small are now "Monroeing" their figure-work. In all classes of business-figuring, from addition and subtraction of debits and credits to the intricate formulae of engineers, the Monroe is saving countless dollars and costly time in preventing needless re-checking.

Monroe Calculating Machine Co.
Woolworth Building New York

Over 100 offices rendering Monroe service in the United States and Canada

Member of the National Association of Office Appliance Manufacturers

Sending back the coupon doesn't obligate you. It merely invites a presentation of some facts that may be of inestimable value to you

Monroe Calculating Machine Co., Woolworth Building, New York

Without placing us under any obligation (check items desired):

☐ Send me a copy of **"Monroe Methods in Modern Accounting."**
☐ Send me special folders for technical men.
☐ Send me special information on_____

Firm Name _____

My Name _____

Address _____

L.D.-8-6-21

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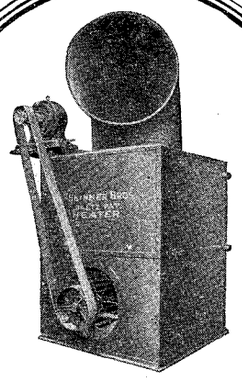
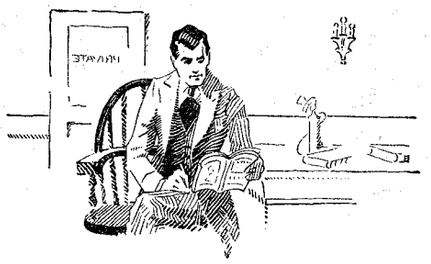


Mechanical Details

An enclosed unit with a series of pipe coils mounted over a powerful fan-wheel. Cold air is drawn into the heater by the fan, forced up and around the steam-heated coils, and is then distributed through outlet hoods to every part of the open building space. No pipes or ducts needed. Type DF, burning coal, coke or wood, supplied where steam is not available.



"This is the Heater I am Going to Buy"

"In the face of these facts, I am fully convinced that this is the only heater that will keep all of our factory warm all of the time."

Skinner Bros. (Baetz Patent) Heaters are guaranteed. If one ever fails, it can be returned to the factory and every dollar paid for it will be refunded. Installation cost is 15% to 50% lower than any other type—operation cost equally low.

Write today for complete details and list of users, so you can investigate for yourself.

Skinner Bros. Mfg. Co., Inc.
1432 South Vandeventer Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

Boston . . . . . 459 Little Bldg. Chicago . . . 1518 Fisher Bldg.
Buffalo . . . . 716 Morgan Bldg. Indianapolis . 340 Occidental Bldg.
Cleveland . . . 626 Marshall Bldg. New York . . 1716 Flatiron Bldg.
Minneapolis . . 816 Metropolitan Life Bldg.

Skinner Bros. Baetz Patent HEATING SYSTEM

—action

—with the New Stromberg Carburetor is as quick as thought. A rush of power instantly follows the demand on your engine. Efficiency is always on its finest edge. On the traffic-choked boulevard or out in the open stretches, *you* are *master*. You can slow down to a snail's pace—surge ahead at express speed—stop—start, at will—your machine is under *control*.

In addition to this—you get *most* miles per gallon. These are *facts*—proved absolutely by service and fully explained in literature, which will be sent you upon request. Write for it. State name, year and model of your car.

Stromberg Motor Devices Co.
64 East 25th Street
CHICAGO, Dept. 713, ILLINOIS

New STROMBERG CARBURETOR Does it!

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

AN AMERICAN GIRL WHO SAVES THE SKINS AND SOULS OF LITTLE ALBANIANS

IN a low, white-washed town of mud-brick walls and cypresses, under the shadow of the blue Albanian mountains, there is a young unnamed American girl who wears a tweed suit and a velvet "tam," with knee boots to defy the muddy walking in the narrow, winding, unpaved streets. She has been only two years in Tirana, but she is said to "chatter the old Aryan language, with its more-than-Latin declensions, as tho it were her mother tongue." How she happened to be in Albania is a little romance all by itself. She was in Switzerland when the earthquake of war began to shake Europe. Without any hesitation she borrowed enough money to buy a motor-ambulance, and joined one of the first ambulance corps. She drove her car straight through the war, just behind the front lines. She was under fire, shelled, wounded, decorated—and went right back and continued to drive her ambulance, to carry stretchers under fire, and to bring in the wounded. And then, when the war was over, she went to Paris, volunteered for further Red-Cross work, and was sent to Albania in charge of motor transport. The motor transport, she found on landing at Durazzo, consisted of one aged machine without spare parts or extra tires, but, writes Rose Wilder Lane in *The Red Cross Bulletin* (Washington):

She drove it over trails meant for ox-carts till there were no inner tubes left. Then she stuffed the tires with pieces of her own clothing—there is no smallest rag in Albania not used for clothing—until she wore the tires off. After that she ran the car on the rims, still bringing in relief supplies, until the rims wore out, and the car quit, and there was no motor transport Being without a job, she then went out into the street and gathered together a dozen homeless, wretched children. She borrowed more money—the Red Cross was doing only relief work—and rented a house and hired a teacher. She bathed the children, clothed them, and saw that they were fed and taught. Slowly they began to be normal children again.

But Tirana was full of wandering orphans, living like the hungry dogs in the streets. They besieged the home of the "Red-Cross lady"; she took in a dozen, twenty, forty. She borrowed more money and rented a larger house. She had a thriving school; she started kindergarten work, she brought in equipment for a little museum and a laboratory, she taught drawing and English and manners and morals. She kept the children clean and happy; she hired other Albanian teachers and supervised their work. She had on her hands a large institution, manufacturing sturdy, intelligent human beings from the waste material left by war.

And then Captain Crawley came to Albania as Red-Cross Director, and took the school over as a Red-Cross activity. The tremendous need for it had been too

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overpowering—it was like a raft to the shipwrecked—and children were overcrowding it until no one person could keep it from sinking. Red-Cross help made it a ship, large enough for them all. It is now the largest school in Tirana, a many-roomed building, humming all day long like any American school, and, continues Mrs. Lane:

The "Red-Cross lady" still manages it, superintends it, and fills it with her own spirit of cheerful, undaunted achievement. Four Albanian teachers are all day in the classrooms; the "Red-Cross lady" still teaches her special subjects. In the courtyard she has started gardens which the pupils enthusiastically cultivate, not realizing that they are learning modern agricultural methods to take back with them to the peasant villages in the mountains. There is a room for silkworm culture; there are open-air dormitories and lecture-rooms. There is a class in botany and one in bird-lore. Three hundred children—who otherwise would have died or more tragically lived to be broken spirits and distorted minds—are learning here the beauty and richness of a world in which they will take useful places.

The "Red-Cross lady" had still a little energy left over. The way Tirana boys spent their idle time troubled her. They had no sports, no amusements, no knowledge of out-of-doors. They sat in dark, windowless rooms, in the fumes from charcoal braziers, smoking cigarets, drinking Turkish coffee, and absorbing the evil of idle men's talk. She went out one day and organized an Albanian Boy Scouts. One week she had a dozen boys taking long walks with her after school hours, bathing once a day, and once a day doing a kind deed. They thought it fun. Next week there were forty. Then she sent to Italy and with her own money bought forty uniforms. Mohammedans can not wear hats with brims that shade their eyes from Allah, so she designed a cap in red and black—black mourning for Scanderbeg, the hero whose death dyed all Albanian jackets black, and red for the blood Albanians have shed to keep their people free. The third week the boys marched through Tirana in their uniforms, and the people in the market-place rose and cheered them. In the fourth week four other Albanian towns sent in requests for a Boy-Scout organization; two Albanian men who had been scoutmasters in Italy and Switzerland came forward to help; the people contributed 30,000 kronen to carry on the work, and the Albanian Government took it over.

The incident of the Boy Scouts helps to complete the picture of one of the girls who in Europe carry a power-of-attorney from the American people. She herself will perhaps forgive me if I add another personal bit. She has recently received a legacy that repaid all the money she borrowed to spend in saving lives in France and in Albania; this winter she goes to America to work her way through a last year of college so that she can come back to her work in Albania.

"Because really, you know, I'm very stupid. I've just done what I could," she said to me.

Sad Associations.—SHE (thoughtfully)—"I wish you wouldn't use that expression 'launched upon the sea of matrimony.'"

HE (anxiously)—"Why not?"

SHE—"Well, you know what kind of time I always have on a voyage."—*London Mail.*

Popularizing a Certain Brand
Proper labeling helps the sale of any good product. Note the bright, attractive appearance of a bottle of "Liberty Cherries," how smoothly and uniformly it's labeled, how easy to identify. "Liberty Cherries" enjoy widespread popularity—and WORLD LABELER labels them.
There's a WORLD LABELER for bottling plants of every size and capacity.
What's Your Labeling Problem?
Economic Machinery Company
Worcester, Massachusetts
WORLD LABELER
ECONOMIC MACHINERY CO. WORCESTER, MASS. U.S.A.

"Good to the Last Drop"—
a slogan that you will echo each time you put down your cup.
If you cannot buy "Maxwell House" in your locality, write to our nearest plant for prices, and give the name of your dealer.
MAXWELL HOUSE
COFFEE
Also Maxwell House Tea
"Good to the last drop."
100% PURE
CHEEK-NEAL COFFEE CO., NASHVILLE, HOUSTON, JACKSONVILLE, RICHMOND.

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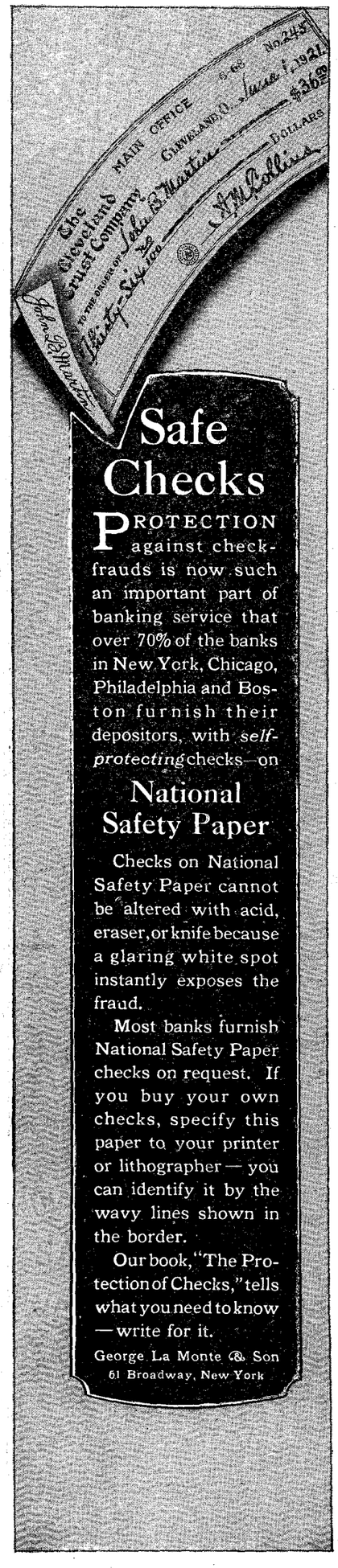
The Cleveland Trust Company
MAIN OFFICE
CLEVELAND, O.
No. 243
$36.99
DOLLARS
Safe Checks
PROTECTION against check-frauds is now such an important part of banking service that over 70% of the banks in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston furnish their depositors, with *self-protecting* checks—on
National Safety Paper
Checks on National Safety Paper cannot be altered with acid, eraser, or knife because a glaring white spot instantly exposes the fraud.
Most banks furnish National Safety Paper checks on request. If you buy your own checks, specify this paper to your printer or lithographer — you can identify it by the wavy lines shown in the border.
Our book, "The Protection of Checks," tells what you need to know — write for it.
George La Monte & Son
61 Broadway, New York

INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

THE FIRE-INSURANCE SIDE OF THE CASE

JUST now, with the news of the Untermyer investigation still in the minds of newspaper readers, "the public is well informed upon nearly everything that can be said against fire insurance without the slightest way of finding out whether those things are true or even founded on fact." But, continues *The Insurance Field* (Louisville), the other side of the case is being presented by advertisements, statements from insurance officials, and articles in the insurance press, and "like unsweetened stewed rhubarb the sentiment persists that the first bitter taste in fire-insurance's mouth will in time give place to the palatable after-taste." Just enough insurance truth, says *The American Agency Bulletin*, has been interwoven into the indictment against the fire-insurance business "to give it the appearance of a true bill in the judgment of all newspaper readers." But on this occasion, continues the New York organ of the National Association of Insurance Agents, "fire insurance is about to join issue with its adversaries."

Some of the chief criticisms of fire-insurance methods gathered from Mr. Untermyer's questions and statements at the Lockwood Committee hearings were these: That the stock-company insurance exchanges keep "mutuals" out of the New York business by various methods; and that they make a "concealed profit" out of the income from an invested reserve which in Mr. Untermyer's opinion ought to be turned back to policyholders to reduce dividends. In general the stock companies were held up as examples of selfishness and profiteering. The New York companies, it will also be remembered, agreed to admit the mutuals to their rating associations and to give the State Superintendent of Insurance supervision of the rates, brokers, and fire-prevention devices. But the insurance men refused to agree to Mr. Untermyer's suggestion that their investments should be regulated by law, that they should be compelled to invest in mortgages, and that income from "unearned premiums" should go to policyholders instead of stockholders.

The fire-insurance side of the case has been fully analyzed by Fred J. Cox, president of the National Association of Insurance Agents, in a letter sent to all members of the Association. This letter, which has been published in the insurance press and in many of the daily papers, is too long for quotation here. Among other things, the writer asserts that fire-insurance companies must invest a considerable part of their funds in something more quickly salable than real-estate mortgages, so as to be able to obtain cash instantly in emergencies. He declares that reserves and premiums are calculated in the only way possible for safety. Companies cooperate for rating and other purposes, but there is plenty of competition.

Many of Mr. Cox's statements are repeated with emphasis in the editorial utterances of important insurance journals like *The Insurance Field*, *The Spectator* (New York), and *The Standard* (Boston). The Boston weekly sees no more reason for laws compelling stock companies to admit mutuals to their rating associations than for "laws compelling the New England Shoe and Leather Association to admit tanners to their organization."

Several of the fire-insurance companies have made statements of their own. The manager of the Atlas Assurance Corporation, New York, in a letter to the company's agents, says in part:

> Coming to concrete instances, counsel for the Lockwood Committee intimates (according to the New York *Times*) that probably $150,000,000 per annum is added to the cost of housing in the United States by fire-insurance practises! Now the total fire premiums in 1920 were less than $600,000,000, which, of course, embraces property of all kinds; it is possible that 25 per cent. of this might cover on buildings and the material which goes into them, and it is the effect on "buildings" which is the subject of inquiry. That 25 per cent. would amount to $150,000,000. Yet, according to Mr. Untermyer, the fire-insurance companies charged $150,000,000 too much. This would therefore leave nothing to the companies to pay their losses, expenses, and make a profit out of the "building" side of insurance in the country. The statement only needs to be made to refute itself.
>
> It is further charged that in the State of New York the cost of building is added to unjustly by $30,000,000 in the same way. The total fire premiums in New York State were about $60,000,000; since some 25 per cent. of this might cover buildings and their materials, amounting say to $15,000,000, it would follow, according to the distinguished counsel, that the cost of building is put up by the bad practises of fire-insurance companies to an amount double what they received from premiums on buildings! A good illustration of the unreasonableness of these charges.

To the charge that the insurance companies block new fire-prevention devices, this writer replies that they must rely upon the expert service provided by the Underwriters Laboratories, where any inventor can have his invention tested and approved.

In *News From Home*, published by the Home Insurance Company, of New York, appears a statement bearing on insurance profiteering, which is reprinted as follows in *The Eastern Underwriter* (New York):

> One of the principal "vicious evils discovered" was the supposed large profits

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LINCOLN

MOTOR CARS

$7.05 was the lowest automobile license tax paid for 1921 in Eaton county, Michigan, according to a Detroit newspaper, on a one-cylinder car, now 17 years old, still in good condition, and in daily use on the village streets.

The car is one of some twenty thousand of its kind built by Henry M. and Wilfred C. Leland and their associates in the early days of the industry, when you could count on your fingers the men who had the vision to foresee the almost limitless possibilities of the motor car.

And as it later proved, those LELAND-BUILT cars were merely the forerunners of the many developments and betterments which were subsequently inaugurated by these same men.

The same dogged stamina which has carried that car thru 17 years unflinching service, but which stamina has been intensified by rich and ripe experience, is the dominant characteristic in the LELAND-BUILT car of today —The LINCOLN.

And to LINCOLN qualities of sturdiness and endurance, there is added a measure of riding and driving comfort which is proving a positive revelation, even to those who have never counted cost in their motoring equipment.

LINCOLN MOTOR CO. DETROIT MICH.

LELAND-BUILT

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On with the Dance!

Old man Thirst himself.

On with the dance! Blood warms in young and old and flows the faster for it.

On with the dance! Thoughts go flying with butterfly wings, and every bodily fiber is a-tingle with new life.

As surely as the dance goes on, thirst comes to the forefront, dominant among the senses through which we get enjoyment.

It was just for such happy moments as these that Coca-Cola was created and is made the delicious and refreshing, pure and wholesome beverage that it is.

Waiting for the Coca-Cola boy.

At the refreshment stand under the same roof, carried by the boy with the Coca-Cola cap to the members of the band, at the soda fountain down the street for those who are wont to take a stroll under the stars—that's how Coca-Cola fits into the good old ways of American life—always and everywhere the readiest and surest means of delicious and refreshing thirst-quenching.

He's willing to spend—the evening.

Sweet with the natural, nutritious sweetness of pure cane sugar—

Its distinct flavor a perfect blend of choicest savors—

When a child is seen but not heard.

Alluring with the dark amber color of caramel—

Alive with the bubbles of sparkling water, with crushed ice clinking cheeriness on the rim of the glass—

Good things from nine sunny climes, prepared with the finished art that comes from the practice of a lifetime and poured into a glass for you—

That's Coca-Cola—established in the public favor in the old days when the soda fountain was but a novelty—a beverage which has multiplied its friends by the years of its life.

Drink Coca-Cola

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

of stock fire-insurance companies. As a matter of fact, the actual underwriting experience of fire-insurance companies in 1920 showed a loss of 2.95 per cent., and for a term of thirteen years past, the average yearly underwriting profit was 1.39 per cent. These figures are based on underwriting profit as construed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

This association maintains that any profits accruing from invested assets or from interest on liability reserve have no bearing on underwriting profits and accordingly should not warrant consideration in regard to rate reduction. The committee's counsel admitted on the final day of the investigation that it was to be expected that the companies should refuse to agree to any contrary view of the matter. If there was not the possibility of profit from this invested money, it is difficult to see how any capital could be attracted to the fire-insurance business to make possible our strong companies of to-day.

HOW THE ILL WIND OF DEPRESSION BLOWS GOOD TO THE FARM

THE business slackness and the large amount of unemployment in the cities have combined to bring laborers back to the farmers and to bring one-time farmers back to the soil. These facts, together with the bumper crops of the present harvest, seem to indicate that there is a silver lining to the dark cloud which has been hanging over the farmers. Farmers in the Middle West who paid $8, $10, $12 a day for help during harvest last year, and found it scarce at that, are paying three dollars and keep a season, the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* notes. And then, while there were 4,000 abandoned farms in New England last fall, this summer there are not 800. "One great farm agency has had 200,000 inquiries from farm-seekers, people who never again want to be in the pinch of food extortion and outrageous rentals in cities. They are getting back where the family cow, pig, potatoes, and garden-truck will insure them against famine."

"Back to the farm" is the motto now, says Mr. Chester A. Jones, who has been making a trip through the grain belt and bases his optimistic conclusions partly on personal observation and partly on the reports that come from the representatives of a large farm agency. Old farm-hands who went to the cities for big money during the war and have stayed there till now are flocking back to their former work, we are told, because of the scarcity of openings in the city. As Mr. Jones is quoted in the New York *Times:*

Not only is unemployment filling jobs on the farms, but it is also stimulating small farm enterprises. Many a man out of a job, seeing his savings dwindle, determines to get a farm, however small, which will at least stand between him and starvation. In normal times 65 to 70 per cent. of the requests for farm informa-

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tion come from the country. Since the first of the year 70 per cent. of the requests have come from city people, and the total number of inquiries has increased greatly. On September 1, 1920, there were over 4,000 abandoned and vacant farms in New England. From the rate at which New England farms are now selling, it is estimated that by October 1 there will remain only 20 per cent. of this number untenanted. The Department of Labor has announced a reduction in the cost of living of 16.1 per cent. during the last year, excluding, however, housing, light, and fuel costs. It is these three, together with unemployment, that are putting city men back on the farms.

The States of the Southwest are producing the biggest crop since 1915; it is 386,531,000 bushels of winter wheat, which is more than 60 per cent. of the total winter wheat crop of the nation and more than one-third of the total wheat yield for the whole year. Everything seems to be smiling upon the farmer. Besides plentiful labor, the weather has been so good that the corn crop in Iowa, for instance, is ten days to two weeks ahead of time.

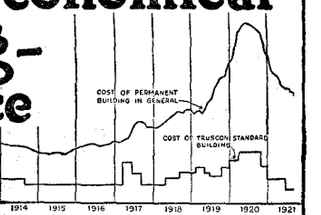
But will not the farmers suffer by overproducing? Mr. Jones was asked. This is his answer:

The wheat crop now being thrashed is bringing $1.10 to $1.15 a bushel, which is better than the prewar price and shows that wheat is not begging for buyers. The Norris Bill, reported favorably from the Senate a few days ago and in all likelihood soon to become a law, provides for a hundred-million-dollar corporation to make loans to foreign buyers of agricultural products. This will stimulate exporting tremendously. It may look like overproductivity, and it is true that much of last year's wheat, which the farmers held up, is still on hand. But buyers are preferring this year's and are willing to pay a good price for their choice. Germany is at the present moment negotiating for the purchase of 6,000,000 bushels of wheat, and Japan plans to buy 500,000 more on the West coast. It looks as tho the farmer could sell without difficulty.

Here are the wider aspects of the agricultural recovery that justify its raising a general economic hopefulness. There is its effect on the railroads. A big crop necessitates heavy transportation. The railroad men say they have the rolling-stock on hand to carry it in a short time, and they add that this stimulus to transportation will help materially in pulling them out of the depression. The bankers and business men at the Cattle-Pool conference, held in Chicago a little while ago, stated that if a large part of the crop were marketable within the next three months, as the market indicates it will be, it would help to relieve the whole financial situation throughout the country.

The combination of cheap labor, which has reduced the cost of production, and the size of the crops will bring the farmer large net returns this year. The farmer constitutes a vast buying public, and when he gets the money for his harvest he, who has also been on a buyers' strike, will de-declare the strike off and become a lively consumer once more. This is bound to make itself felt advantageously in all branches of industry and is considered the most encouraging phase of the outlook. "What helps the farmer helps everybody" is being put to the test, and it looks as tho it were going to ring true.

ALWAYS the most economical permanent building—NOW *at its* lowest price



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Provide for your unforeseen needs. Use the building now for a shop, later for a warehouse or other industrial purpose.

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You can get these buildings in practically every size and with pitched, monitor or sawtooth roofs.

Take advantage of the rare opportunity now available to secure Truscon Standard Buildings economically. They are exactly the buildings for your requirements, have every feature of efficiency and economy and will doubtless never again be procurable at such attractive prices.

Return the coupon today, checking the size and purpose of the building you require. Address Dept. D-8

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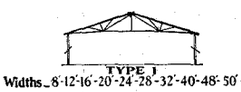
Diagrams show Types and sizes of TRUSCON STANDARD BUILDINGS

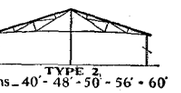
HEIGHTS—Curb to Eave 8'-0" to 21'-4"

LENGTHS—Types 1, 2, 3 & 4 any Multiple of 20'

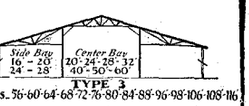
LANTERN—12'-0 wide provided at Ridge of any Building 40'-0" or more in width



TYPE 1
Widths—8'-12'-16'-20'-24'-28'-32'-40'-48'-50'-60'

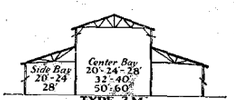


TYPE 2
Widths—40'-48'-50'-56'-60'

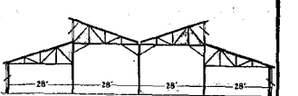


TYPE 3
Widths—56-60-64-68-72-76-80-84-88-96-98-106-108-116

TYPE 4
Widths—80'-100'-112' (4 Bays @ 20'-25' or 28')



TYPE 3M
Widths—60-64-68-72-76-80-84-88-90-96-98-100-106-108-116
Lengths—Multiples of 4'-0

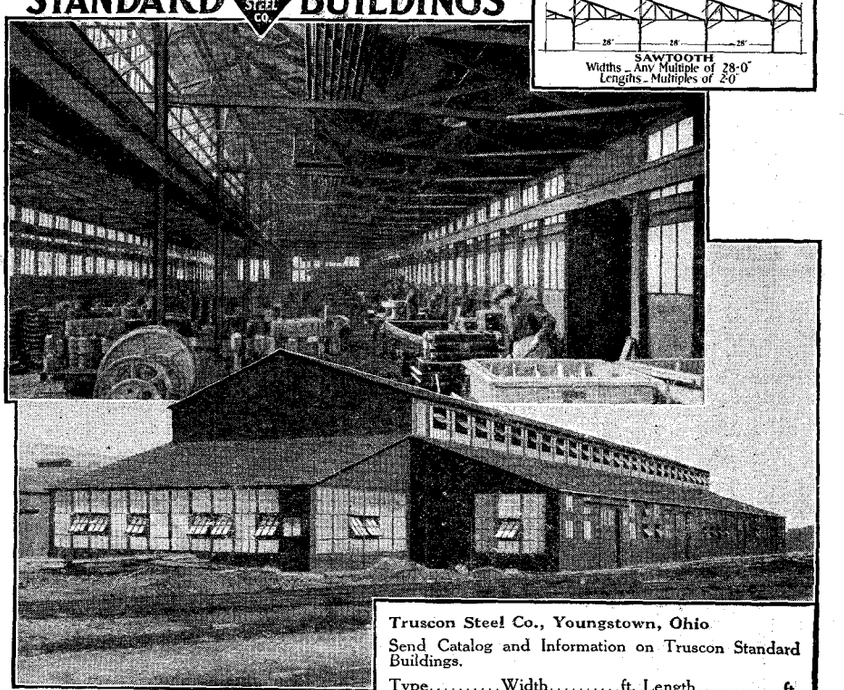


TYPE 4V
Width—112' Lengths—Multiples of 20'

SAWTOOTH
Widths—Any Multiple of 28'-0"
Lengths—Multiples of 20'

TRUSCON STANDARD BUILDINGS

TRUSCON STEEL CO.



Interior—Foundry Cleaning Shed—Otis Elevator Co.—Harrison, N. J. Truscon Standard Building, 40' x 204', Type 2 with lantern.

Exterior—Pittsburgh Tube Co. at Monaca, Pa. Truscon Standard Building, 100' x 212', Type 3M with Lean-to.

Truscon Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio

Send Catalog and Information on Truscon Standard Buildings.

Type.....Width.....ft. Length.....ft.

Height.....ft. To be used for.....

Name .....

Address D-8

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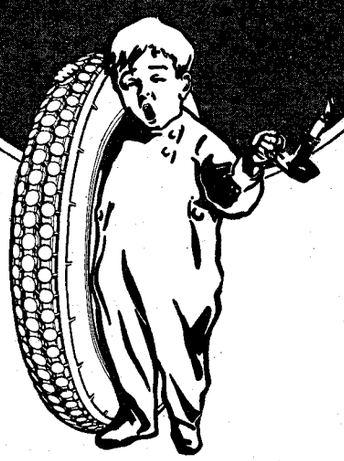

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Time to Re-tire?
(Buy Fisk)

FISK is conspicuous among the few tires your judgment would allow you to purchase.

Sold only by dealers

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

July 20.—The United States Government has been asked informally by several nations to mediate in the new difficulties in the Silesian situation, which threaten the accord between France and Great Britain, it is reported from London.

Fire destroys several million dollars' worth of property in the Amatlin oil-fields, Mexico.

The Greek Third Army Corps enters Eski-Shehr, Asia Minor.

July 21.—Premier Lloyd George hands to Eamonn De Valera, Sinn-Fein leader, a memorandum embodying the basis upon which the British Government is willing to enter a tripartite conference for the settlement of the Irish question. An official *communiqué* states that the basis of a final peace conference has not yet been reached.

M. Kergentseff, chief of the Soviet delegation to Sweden, hands to the American *Chargé d'Affaires* a protest against President Harding's failure to invite Russia to the Pacific conference in Washington.

Eighteen people are killed in encounters between Communists and Fascisti in Italy.

The Belgian Government instructs its Ambassador to the United States to present strongly the reasons why Belgium should participate in the Washington conference on disarmament.

July 22.—Eamonn De Valera, Sinn-Fein leader, is welcomed on his return from London to Dublin, where sentiment is said to be strongly for peace.

Twenty million Russians are reported to face death from famine and plague, and an appeal is made to the International Red Cross for aid.

Twenty-seven Fascisti are killed at Sarzana, Italy, when caught between the fires of carbineers and Communists.

The Turkish Nationalists are cut off in their retreat toward Angora from Eski-Shehr, in Asia Minor, and 30,000 are captured, it is reported from Smyrna.

The French Government requests that the British Government consent to the sending of reenforcements into Upper Silesia and to a meeting of experts to consider the Upper-Silesian situation before the assembling of the Supreme Council.

July 23.—The Soviet Government issues a decree creating a Central Commission for famine relief, and Leon Trotzky is named food dictator, according to reports from Berlin and Riga.

The Spanish Army in Morocco, operating against bandits which infest the Barbary coast, has been severely defeated by 10,000 Morocco tribesmen near Melilla, say reports from Madrid.

The people of Helgoland have sent a petition to the League of Nations asking for neutralization of the island under protection of the League or reannexation to Great Britain, according to a dispatch from that island.

July 24.—A compromise is effected between France and Great Britain regarding the Upper-Silesian issue, Premier Briand agreeing to an early

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meeting of the Supreme Council to make new arrangements.

The Fascisti address a manifesto to the Italian people, strongly condemning the Sarzana tragedy and claiming merit for having put an end to "the Bolshevik illusion."

The Turkish Nationalists fail to retake Eski-Shehr, and lose an entire division by capture, says a report from Smyrna.

July 25.—Twelve Communists and one member of the Fascisti are killed in fighting at Rocasstrada, Italy.

Germany lost 1,792,368 men killed and 4,246,874 wounded from 1914 to 1918, according to a revised list. Naval losses, included in the above figures, were 34,256 men killed and 31,085 wounded. In addition 200,000 men are still reported missing.

July 26.—The Japanese Government agrees to participate in the proposed Washington conference on the Far-Eastern problems.

Turkish losses in Asia Minor in killed, wounded, captured, missing, and deserters amount to 75 per cent. of their effectives, claims a dispatch from Athens.

The extremist parties in Italy call a general strike in protest against the recent disorders in which several Communists and Fascisti were killed.

CONGRESS

July 20.—The Senate passes the Sweet Bill, centralizing and coordinating all soldier-relief agencies, and the bill now goes to conference.

Reapportionment legislation for a House of Representatives of 460 members as compared with the present membership of 435 is agreed upon by the House Census Committee.

Senator Lodge introduces a bill to remit further payments of the Chinese indemnity growing out of the Boxer rebellion. America's share of the indemnity was $24,000,000.

Senator McCormick, of Illinois, introduces a resolution to investigate the occupation of Haiti and Santo Domingo.

July 21.—The Tariff Bill, providing for an estimated revenue of $500,000,000 annually, is passed by the House by a vote of 289 by 127. Oil, hides, cotton, and asphalt remain on the free list. The Longworth three-year dye-embargo provision is rejected.

Representative Ogden Mills, of New York, introduces a resolution providing for a spendings tax, intended to take the place of surtaxes on incomes, and described as a tax on expenditures exclusive of those on necessities.

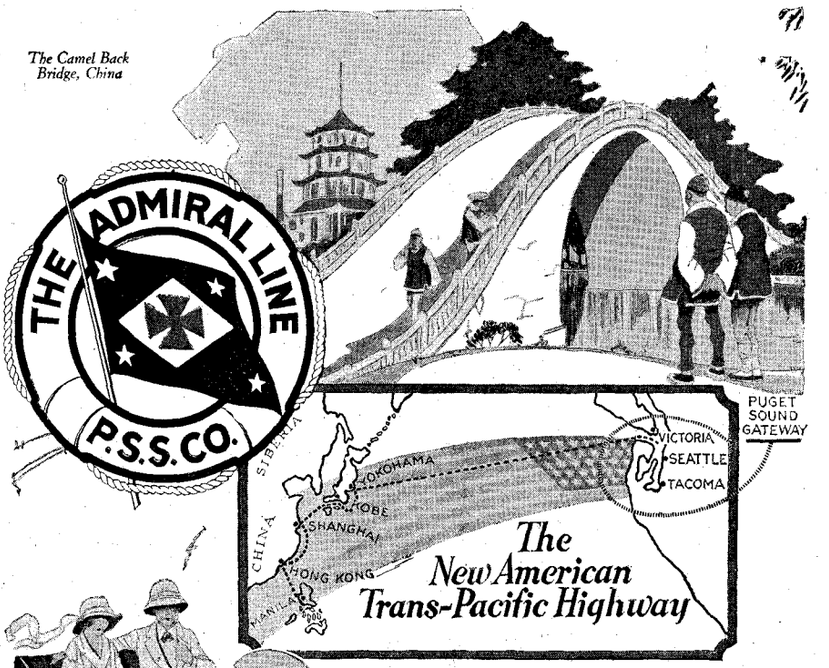
Senator Kellogg introduces a bill to empower the War Finance Corporation to aid in the movement of farm exports.

Senator Ladd, of North Dakota, introduces a resolution providing for a referendum on war.

DOMESTIC

July 20.—Gov. Len Small and Lieut.-Gov. Fred E. Sterling, of Illinois, are indicted on charges of conspiracy and embezzlement in connection with the interest earnings of the State Treasurer's office, involving altogether $2,000,000.

The American Government has no intention of intervening in the Silesian



The Enchanted Orient

There is a fascination about the Orient that must be experienced to be appreciated. Visit this land of enchantment *now* before time changes its strange peoples, its quaint customs, and its colorful "age old" temples, pagodas, and picturesque streets. To see China, Japan, the Philippines and other far Eastern places is to see a different world—a world of romance and mystery to the tourist, and to the business man a field of new opportunities.

Travel and Ship Under the American Flag

Enhance your visit to these far Eastern Wonderlands by traveling over the new American Trans-Pacific Highway—the short Northern Route from Puget Sound to the Orient. The accommodations, service and cuisine on the new and palatial United States Shipping Board vessels, operated in this service by the Admiral Line, are based on an intimate knowledge of the demands of the American traveling public, gained through two decades of successful operation in Pacific waters.

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Seattle-Tacoma, Wash., Victoria, B. C.
SS. "Wenatchee" August 27 SS. "Silver State" September 17
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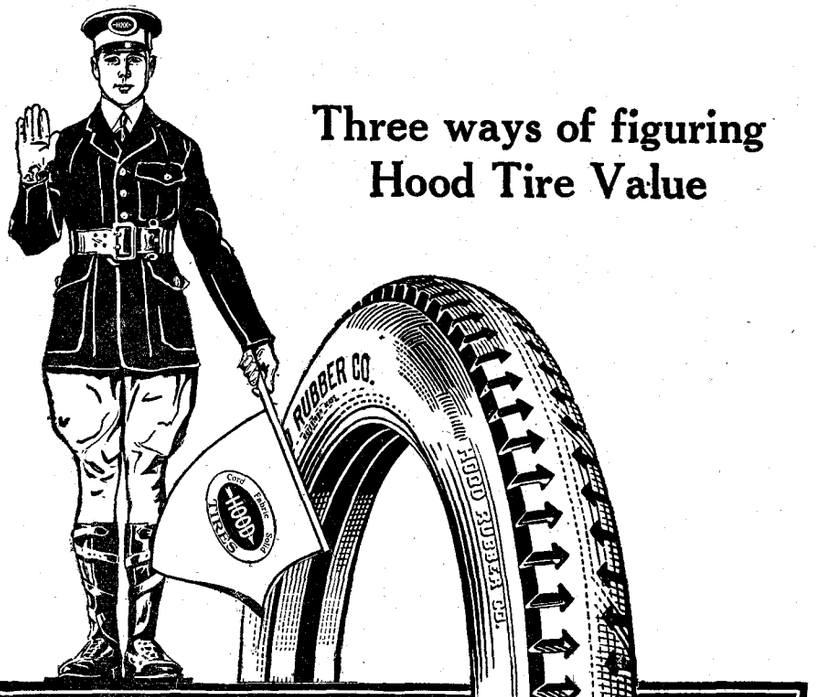

Three ways of figuring Hood Tire Value

HOOD TIRES

TO SELL an ordinary tire at a low price is easy—but to sell a quality tire at reasonable prices is a Hood achievement.

YOU can save time and money by equipping with Hood tires—because they are "All Quality" construction—with better materials and more of them.

Here are three ways of figuring it out for yourself:—

(1) **For Mileage**—10,000 miles per tire is common Hood performance and 15,000 miles is not uncommon—"More miles make them cost less."

(2) **For Road Service**—the arrow pattern, raised and depressed Hood tread holds on slippery streets and muddy roads, and stands the knocks of service.

(3) **For Cost**—Hood tires have met current conditions with the right prices.

You can purchase Hood tire quality at the same price as an ordinary tire.

Look for the Hood Red Man

HOOD RUBBER PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc.
Watertown, Mass.

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

situation, it is reported from Washington.

July 21.—Gov. Len Small, of Illinois, refuses to submit to arrest, following his indictment, on the ground that he may not be arrested while governor.

July 22.—John A. Gustafson, Chief of Police at Tulsa, Okla., is found guilty by a jury of having failed to take proper precautions for public safety during the recent race riot.

Federal authorities seize five of the largest steamships chartered to the United States Mail Steamship Company by the Shipping Board because of alleged refusal to pay rentals and laxity in not properly carrying out contracts.

July 23.—Three more ships chartered by the United States Shipping Board to the United States Mail Steamship Company are seized by Federal authorities.

Eighteen alleged rum-runners, an auxiliary schooner, trucks and motor cars, and a hundred thousand dollars' worth of liquor are seized by police and Federal agents at New Haven, Conn.

A total of 29,901 aliens were naturalized in June, according to the Department of Labor. Of these 6,453 were Germans; 4,014, Austrians; 3,508, Italians; 3,313, British; 13 were from Spain.

E. O. Gourdin, the Harvard negro athlete, sets a new world's record in the running broad jump of 25 feet 3 inches.

July 24.—Chairman Herbert Hoover, of the American Relief Administration, sends a note to Maxim Gorki, at Petrograd, saying that American relief will be afforded provided American prisoners are released from Russian prisons and that the Soviet Government cooperates with the relief workers.

The revenue from personal-income taxes in 1919 amounted to $1,269,000,000, an increase of $141,900,000 over that of 1918, according to a preliminary report made by Internal Revenue Commissioner Blair.

July 25.—President Harding requests the Public Health Service and the American Red Cross to arrange relief measures for the threatened "semifamine," coupled with an epidemic of pellagra, in a large section of the Southern cotton belt.

The United States Mail Steamship Company regains possession of the nine vessels seized by the United States Shipping Board, through injunction proceedings in the New York State Supreme Court.

July 26.—In a special message President Harding requests Congress to extend authority to the War Finance Corporation to enable it to purchase and prepare for flotation railroad securities up to probably $500,000,000 in settlement of claims against the Government and to enable it to give aid to the exportation of farm products.

A general denial that they are suffering from an epidemic of pellagra and threatened with a semifamine is issued by several Southern States

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The Secret Ear.—HE (passionately)—"Darling, I have a secret to whisper into your ear—where is it?"—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Hard Job.—Father is glad he has finished working his son's way through college.—*Reno Gazette.*

Making It "Keep."—It is hard to tell in some countries whether liberty is preserved or canned.—*Washington Post.*

A Time to Pause.—When a girl begins calling you by your first name, watch out, boy! She likes your last one.—*Judge.*

Cause and Effect.—"Didn't the bride look stunning?"

"And didn't the groom look stunned?"—*Judge.*

Why Wait?—As a special inducement to kick the bucket, we find Yonkers undertakers advertising "Lady Embalmer."—*Buffalo Express.*

Tender One Preferred.—WANTED—Elderly lady for cooking in home of young married couple. Call L. 622J1.—*Advertisement in the Longmont (Colorado) Call.*

The Next Move.—Those reform preachers who designed the moral gown for women did a good job. Now to design a woman who will wear it.—*Houston Chronicle.*

The Question.—"Now, friends and comrades," said the street-corner politician, after a long speech made in the pouring rain, "any questions?"

"Yes," piped all that remained of his audience, an urchin. "Can I 'ave the box you're standing on to make a go-cart with?"—*The Evening News (London).*

Illegal Human Nature.—"Some of the laws you have helped to frame have not been rigidly observed."

"I'm not complaining," replied Senator Sorghum. "Even Moses could not insure a strict enforcement of so simple and explicit a set of rules as the Ten Commandments."—*Washington Star.*

Mark of the True Gentleman.—In a large park in one of the Eastern cities there are seats about the bandstand with this notice posted on them:

"The seats in the vicinity of the bandstand are for the use of ladies. Gentlemen should make use of them only after the former are seated."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

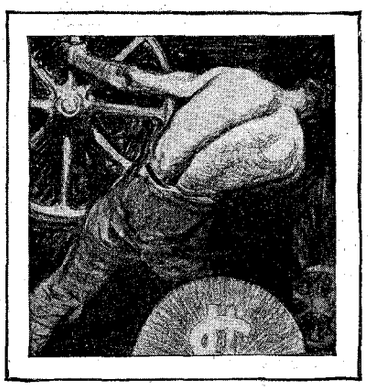
Her Preference.—A small girl was "afraid of the dark." Her mother, anxious to overcome this weakness, said as she was leaving her, "Remember, darling, that an angel will still be with you when I take the candle away."

"Mummy," pleaded a small voice, "I'd much rather you took the angel and left the candle."—*Boston Globe.*

What He Said.—The Sunday-school teacher was talking to her class about Solomon and his wisdom.

"When the Queen of Sheba came and laid jewels and fine raiment before Solomon, what did he say?" she asked presently.

One small girl, who evidently had experience in such matters, replied promptly: "'Ow much d'yer want for the lot?"—*The Evening News (London).*



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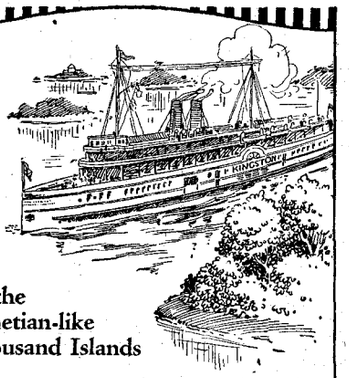

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The Uses of Adversity.—Some people argue that we ought to "give up" Ireland. But wouldn't it be just as well to retain her as a sparring partner?—*London Opinion.*

The Difficulty.—FATHER—"You ought to go to work now; you have reached your majority."

GRAD.—"Yes; but mine isn't a working majority."—*Cornell Widow.*

Where They're Needed.—A large number of snakes have reached London from the New York Zoo. Now that the country is settling down to Prohibition, Americans can no longer bear to see them.—*Punch (London).*

Bad Sign.—LADY—"Aren't you ashamed to beg? You are so ragged that I am ashamed of you myself."

HOBO—"Yes, it is kind of a reflection on the generosity of the neighborhood, mum."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Degenerate Times.—It is remarked that the number of deaths of celebrated men this year has been exceptionally low. This suggests to us also that not a single birth of any famous person has been recorded during the last twelve months.—*London Opinion.*

No Danger.—"I hope you are not afraid of microbes," apologized the paying-teller as he cashed the school-teacher's check with soiled currency.

"Don't worry," said the young lady. "A microbe couldn't live on my salary."—*The Seamen's Journal.*

Consistent.—"Can I have the five pounds I lent you?"

"You can have it next week."

"You told me that last week!"

"Yes: do you think I'm a man to say one thing one day and another the next?"—*Karikaturen, (Christiania).*

Wasteful Youth.—"What is your boy Josh doing in town?"

"Far as I know," replied Farmer Corntossel, "he's doing nothing except wastin' money."

"How is he wasting it?"

"Buying 2-cent stamps to write home for extra allowance."—*Washington Star.*

Strained Music.—The organist at Gloucester Cathedral declares that the present vogue of wearing hair over the ears is responsible for a lot of poor singing. His opinion is open to criticism, but it is generally admitted that it would be better if some singers wore the hair over their mouths instead.—*Eve (London).*

Sensations.

Once my life was a thing of pain;
Worn, down-trodden, I knew the strain
Of labor amid the city's slush;
But now for me is the wind's cool rush
And woods and hedgerows darting by
As in voluptuous curves I fly,
Swinging along like a swallow's flight,
Swooping and swaying, swift and light.
Cool, flower-scented, and clear, the air
Sweeps from a sky that is blue and fair;
Below, the ribbon-white road slips past
And I above it ride free at last.

. . . . . .

Such, I imagine, the feelings are
Of a boot attached to a bridal car.

—*Punch (London).*

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"S. W. L.," Russellville, Ky.—"In referring to the period when it is unlawful to kill game, which is correct, 'close' season or 'closed' season?"

The correct expression is "*close* season."

"A. G. McN.," Washington, D. C.—"Please tell me if it is correct to speak of the *Olympiad* games instead of *Olympian* or *Olympic*?"

The term *Olympiad* is used erroneously, in modern revivals, to designate the games themselves. The correct form to use is "the *Olympian* games" or "the *Olympic* games."

"F. G. O.," Minneapolis, Minn.—"Kindly locate the following passage from Shakespeare—

"'To business that we love we rise betime,
And go to 't with delight.'"

The lines are from Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," act iv, scene 4, line 20.

"R. O'B.," San Francisco, Cal.—"(1) What is the abbreviation of *California*? (2) Where was the steamship *Lusitania* built, and when was she launched?"

(1) The official abbreviation is *Cal.*, although *Calif.* is also used. (2) The *Lusitania*, British Cunard liner, was built by the firm of John Brown & Co., and was launched on June 7, 1906, at Clydebank, Scotland.

"C. S.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Kindly inform me as to the meaning of the term *Gambrinus*."

The dictionary gives the following—"*Gambrinus* (1251–1294), Duke of Brabant; reputed as the inventor of lager-beer; now represented as a king holding a foaming glass. (Possibly a corruption of *Jean Primus*, 'John the First')."

"A. B. F.," Wilmington, Del.—"A discussion has arisen here regarding the two words *unsanitary* and *insanitary*. Are both correct, and if so, which spelling is preferable?"

The words *insanitary* and *unsanitary* are both in good use, and the matter of preference is merely one of personal choice.

"G. K.," New York, N. Y.—The word *suggest* is pronounced *sug-jest'*—*u* as in *but*, *e* as in *get*.

"E. P. McB.," Coalgate, Okla.—"What is the meaning of the letters *ss* when used at the beginning of legal documents?"

The abbreviation *SS.* found at the beginning of legal documents means *Scilicet:* "namely, to wit," and indicates the court in which the action or pleading is taking place. In another connection *SS.* means "summons." These uses are relics of the days when all legal documents were written in Latin.

"M. D. G.," Muskogee, Okla.—"What salutation should be used when writing a business letter to an unmarried woman?"

The following forms may be used: "Madam," "Dear Madam," or "My dear Madam," depending upon the degree of intimacy existing between the writer and the person addressed.

"H. E. P.," Passaic, N. J.—"(1) What is the correct meaning of the expression, 'Knocking things *galley-west*? (2) What is the correct pronunciation of *Des Moines* (Iowa)?"

(1) The term *galley-west* is slang, meaning "destruction" or "confusion"; as, "plans knocked *galley-west*." (2) The correct pronunciation of *Des Moines* is *de moin*—*e* as in *prey*, *oi* as in *oil*.

"H. H. W.," Cleveland, Ohio.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of *Himalaya*."

The correct pronunciation of *Himalaya* is *hi-ma'la-ya*—*i* as in *habit*, first *a* as in *art*, second and third *a's* as in *final*. The pronunciation *him"a-le'ya*—*i* as in *hit*, *a's* as in *final*, *e* as in *prey*—is frequently heard.

"D. D.," St. Paul, Minn.—"When writing words in series, is it preferable to insert the comma before the word 'and' or not, as 'Honor, affluence, and pleasure are his,' or 'Honor, affluence and pleasure are his'?"

The comma is put before the conjunction "and" in "Honor, affluence, and pleasure are his" for the reason that the words "affluence" and "pleasure" are not more closely connected in sense and construction with each other than with the preceding word "honor."

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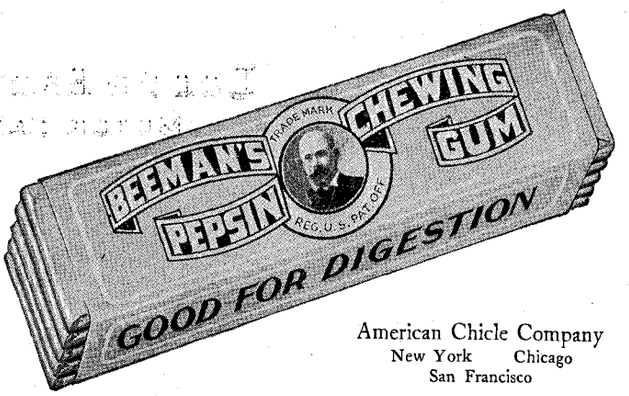

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